

STANDARD CHINESE

A MODULAR APPROACH

STUDENT TEXT

MODULE 5: TRANSPORTATION

MODULE 6: ARRANGING A MEETING

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AUGUST 1979

PREFACE

Standard Chinese: A Modular Approach originated in an interagency conference held at the Foreign Service Institute in August 1973 to address the need generally felt in the U.S. Government language training community for improving and updating Chinese materials to reflect current usage in Beijing and Taipei.

The conference resolved to develop materials which were flexible enough in form and content to meet the requirements of a wide range of government agencies and academic institutions.

A Project Board was established consisting of representatives of the Central Intelligence Agency Language Learning Center, the Defense Language Institute, the State Department's Foreign Service Institute, the Cryptologic School of the National Security Agency, and the U.S. Office of Education, later joined by the Canadian Forces Foreign Language School. The representatives have included Arthur T. McNeill, John Hopkins, and John Boag (CIA); Colonel John F. Elder III, Joseph C. Hutchinson, Ivy Gibian, and Major Bernard Muller-Thym (DLI); James R. Frith and John B. Ratliff III (FSI); Kazuo Shitama (NSA); Richard T. Thompson and Julia Petrov (OE); and Lieutenant Colonel George Kozoriz (CFFLS).

The Project Board set up the Chinese Core Curriculum Project in 1974 in space provided at the Foreign Service Institute. Each of the six U.S. and Canadian government agencies provided funds and other assistance.

Gerard P. Kok was appointed project coordinator, and a planning council was formed consisting of Mr. Kok, Frances Li of the Defense Language Institute, Patricia O'Connor of the University of Texas, Earl M. Rickerson of the Language Learning Center, and James Wrenn of Brown University. In the fall of 1977, Lucille A. Barale was appointed deputy project coordinator. David W. Dellinger of the Language Learning Center and Charles R. Sheehan of the Foreign Service Institute also served on the planning council and contributed material to the project. The planning council drew up the original overall design for the materials and met regularly to review their development.

Writers for the first half of the materials were John H. T. Harvey, Lucille A. Barale, and Roberta S. Barry, who worked in close cooperation with the planning council and with the Chinese staff of the Foreign Service Institute. Mr. Harvey developed the instructional formats of the comprehension and production self-study materials, and also designed the communication-based classroom activities and wrote the teacher's guides. Lucille A. Barale and Roberta S. Barry wrote the tape scripts and the student text. By 1978 Thomas E. Madden and Susan C. Pola had joined the staff. Led by Ms. Barale, they worked as a team to produce the materials subsequent to Module 6.

All Chinese language material was prepared or selected by Chuan O. Chao, Ying-chih Chen, Hsiao-jung Chi, Eva Diao, Jan Hu, Tsung-mi Li, and Yunhui C. Yang, assisted for part of the time by Chieh-fang Ou Lee, Ying-ming Chen, and Joseph Yu Hsu Wang. Anna Affholder, Mei-li Chen, and Henry Khuo helped in the preparation of a preliminary corpus of dialogues.

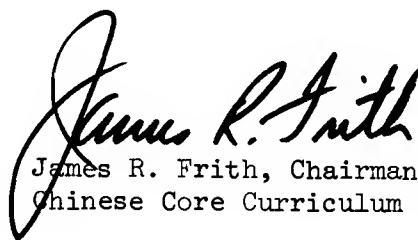
Administrative assistance was provided at various times by Vincent Basciano, Lisa A. Bowden, Jill W. Ellis, Donna Fong, Renee T. C. Liang, Thomas E. Madden, Susan C. Pola, and Kathleen Strype.

The production of tape recordings was directed by Jose M. Ramirez of the Foreign Service Institute Recording Studio. The Chinese script was voiced by Ms. Chao, Ms. Chen, Mr. Chen, Ms. Diao, Ms. Hu, Mr. Khuo, Mr. Li, and Ms. Yang. The English script was read by Ms. Barale, Ms. Barry, Mr. Basciano, Ms. Ellis, Ms. Pola, and Ms. Strype.

The graphics were produced by John McClelland of the Foreign Service Institute Audio-Visual staff, under the general supervision of Joseph A. Sadote, Chief of Audio-Visual.

Standard Chinese: A Modular Approach was field-tested with the co-operation of Brown University; the Defense Language Institute, Foreign Language Center; the Foreign Service Institute; the Language Learning Center; the United States Air Force Academy; the University of Illinois; and the University of Virginia.

Colonel Samuel L. Stapleton and Colonel Thomas G. Foster, Commandants of the Defense Language Institute, Foreign Language Center, authorized the DLIFLC support necessary for preparation of this edition of the course materials. This support included coordination, graphic arts, editing, typing, proofreading, printing, and materials necessary to carry out these tasks.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "James R. Frith". The signature is stylized with a large, flowing "J" and "F".

James R. Frith, Chairman
Chinese Core Curriculum Project Board

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MODULE 6: ARRANGING A MEETING

The Meeting Module (MTG) will provide you with the skills needed to arrange meetings or social gatherings, to greet people, to make introductions, and to accept or decline invitations in Chinese.

Before starting this module, you must take and pass the TRN Criterion Test.

The MTG Criterion Test will focus largely on this module, but material from ORN, BIO, MON, DIR, TRN, and associated resource modules is also included.

OBJECTIVES

Upon successful completion of this module, the student should be able to

1. Give the English equivalent for any Chinese sentence in the MTG Target Lists.
2. Say any Chinese sentence in the MTG Target Lists when cued with its English equivalent.
3. Make and respond to introductions with appropriate polite questions and answers.
4. Make phone calls and leave messages.
5. Arrange a meeting (time and place) with someone by talking with him or his secretary either in person or by phone.
6. Request that the time of a meeting be changed.
7. Invite a person to lunch, deciding on the time and the restaurant.
8. Arrange a social gathering for a specific time of day, inviting guests to his home and encouraging them to accept the invitation.
9. Greet guests upon their arrival at his home.
10. Accept/decline a social/business invitation with the appropriate degree of politeness.

UNIT 1 TARGET LIST

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Wèi, nǐ shì Zhū Kēzhǎng ma?
Shì. Nín shì něiwèi?
Wǒ shì Wēilián Mǎdīng.
Òu, Mǎdīng Xiānsheng, hǎo jiǔ
bú jiàn. | Hello. Are you Section Chief Zhū?
Yes. Who is this, please?
I'm William Martin.
Oh, Mr. Martin-- I haven't seen
you for a long time. |
| 2. Wǒ yǒu diǎnr shì xiǎng gēn
nín dāngmiàn tántan. | I have something I would like to
talk with you about in person. |
| 3. Nín yǒu gōngfu meiyǒu? | Do you have any free time? |
| 4. Shénme shíhou duì nín héshì? | What time would suit you? |
| 5. Sāndiǎn bǐ liǎngdiǎn fāngbian
yìdiǎnr. Yīnwei wǒ yìhuìr
chūqu, yěxǔ liǎngdiǎn
huíbulái.
Nàme, wǒ sāndiǎn zhōng zài
lóuxiàde huíkèshì děng nín. | Three would be more convenient than
two. Since I'm going out in a
little while, I might not be able
to get back by two.
Well then, I'll wait for you in the
reception room downstairs at
three o'clock. |

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY (not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| 6. huídelái | to be able to get back in time |
| 7. kòng(r) | free time, spare time |
| 8. lóushàng | upstairs |
| 9. shāngliang | to discuss, to talk over |
| 10. yǒu kòng(r) | to have free time |

UNIT 2 TARGET LIST

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Wèi, Měidàsī.

Wǒ shì Jiānádà Dàshìguǎnde
Qíāozhì Dǎfēi. Wǒ yǒu yíjiàn
shì xiǎng gēn Wǎng Kēzhǎng
jiǎng-yíjiǎng. | Hello. Department of American and
Oceanic Affairs.

I am George Duffy of the Canadian
Embassy. I have something I
would like to discuss with Section
Chief Wǎng. |
| 2. Wǎng Kēzhǎng xiànzài zài kāi huì.
Děng tā kāiwán huì wǒ gāosòng
tā gěi nǐ huì diànhuà. | Section Chief Wǎng is at a meeting
now. When she is finished with the
meeting, I will tell her to return
your call. |
| 3. Hǎo, xièxie nǐ.
Bú xiè. | Fine. Thank you.
Don't mention it. |
| 4. Nǐ dǎ diànhuà láide shíhou wǒ
méi shíjiān gēn nǐ shuō huà.
Méi guānxi. | When you called here, I didn't have
time to speak with you.
It doesn't matter. |
| 5. Wǒ gěi nǐ dǎ diànhuàde mùdì
shì xiǎng gēn nǐ dāngmiàn
tǎntan.

Nǐ míngtiān néng bu néng dào
wǒ zhèr lái?

Kéyi. Míngtiān shénme shíhou
dōu kéyi. | The reason I called you is that I
would like to talk with you in
person.

Can you come over here tomorrow?

Yes. Any time tomorrow would be
fine. |

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY (not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 6. guānxi | relation, relationship, connection |
| 7. jiǎng huà | to speak, to talk; a speech |
| 8. lǐngshìguǎn | consulate |
| 9. shìqíng (yíjiàn) | matter, business, affair |
| 10. sīzhǎng | department chief |
| 11. yǒu guānxi | to relate to, to have a bearing on,
to matter |

UNIT 3 TARGET LIST

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Wǒ xiǎng xiàge Xīngqīliù
qǐng nín dào wǒmen jiā
lái chī ge biānfàn.
Nín hébì zhème kèqī? | I would like to invite you to come
to our house for a simple meal
on Saturday of next week.
Why is it necessary to be so polite? |
| 2. Wǒ yǒu yige Měiguó péngyou
zài Táiwān Dàxué jiāo shū.
Hěn xiǎng gěi nǐmen liǎngwèi
jièshào jièshào.
Nà tài hǎo le! | I have an American friend who
teaches at Taiwan University. I
would very much like to introduce
the two of you.
That's wonderful! |
| 3. Wǒ hěn xīwang gēn nǐ péngyou
tántan.
Búguò, kǒngpà wǒde Yīngwén bù
xíng.
Búdàn shuōde bù hǎo, yǒu shíhou
yě tīngbudǒng. | I wish very much to talk with your
friend.
However, I'm afraid that my English
isn't good enough.
Not only don't I speak well, (but)
sometimes I can't understand what
I hear either. |
| 4. Nǐ shuōde gēn Měiguó rén
yíyàng hǎo. | You speak as well as an American. |
| 5. Wǒ méi qǐng shénme rén; hěn
suíbiàn.
Nà jiù xiān xiè le. | I haven't invited anyone special;
it's very informal.
Well then, I'll thank you in advance. |

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

- | | |
|--------------|------------------------|
| 6. bù tóng | to be different |
| 7. chá | tea |
| 8. chī fàn | to eat, to have a meal |
| 9. dànshí | but |
| 10. érqǐě | furthermore, moreover |
| 11. fàn | (cooked) rice |
| 12. hē | to drink |
| 13. jiāo shū | to teach |

UNIT 4 TARGET LIST

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Hé Jiàoshòu, huānyíng, huānyíng.
Qǐng jìn.
Zhè shì yìdiǎn xiǎo yìsi. | Professor Hollins, welcome. Please
come in.
Here is a small token of
appreciation. |
| 2. Wǒ zhīdao nín xǐhuan shānshuǐ
huà.
Tèbié qǐng péngyou gěi nín
huàle yìzhāng. | I know you like landscape paintings.
I asked a friend to paint one
especially for you. |
| 3. Zhèiwèi shì Hé Jiàoshòu, zài
Táidà jiāo shū.
Jiǔyǎng, jiǔyǎng. | This is Professor Hollins, who
teaches at Taiwan University.
Glad to meet you. |
| 4. Wǒ hái yǒu hěn duō bù shóuxide
dìfang yào xiāng nín qǐngjiào. | There is still much I'm not familiar
with that I need to ask your
advice about. |
| 5. Xīwang yǐhòu yǒu jīhuì duō
jiànmiàn. | I hope that in the future we will
have an opportunity to meet more. |

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------------------|
| 6. fāngfǎ | method, way, means |
| 7. fázi | method, way |
| 8. huà | painting (Běijīng pronunciation) |
| 9. qǐng zuò | please sit down |
| 10. shèhuìxué | sociology |
| 11. túshūguǎn | library |
| 12. zuò | to sit |

UNIT 5 TARGET LIST

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Wài. | Hello. |
| Wèi, shì Wàijiāobù ma? Wǒ yào zhǎo Lín Sīzhǎng shuō huà. | Hello. Is this the Ministry of Foreign Affairs? I want to speak with Department Chief Lín. |
| Nín shì nǎr a? | Who is this? |
| Wǒ shì Fǎguó Shāngwù Jīngjiguān. | I am the French Commercial/Economics Officer. |
| 2. Lín Sīzhǎng zhèihuǐr bú zài. Nín yào liú ge huàr ma? | Department Chief Lín is not here at the moment. Would you like to leave a message? |
| 3. Wǒ bǎ nín de diànhuà hàomǎr xiěxiàlái. | I'll write down your phone number. |
| 4. Duìbuqǐ, nǐ gāngcái gěi wǒ dǎ diànhuà, wǒ bú zài. | I'm sorry. When you called me just now, I wasn't in. |
| 5. Wǒ nàitiān gēn nín yuēhǎole jīntiān dào nín bàngōngshì qu tán-tán. | The other day I made an appointment with you to go to your office today for a talk. |
| Yīnwei wǒ yǒu yíjiàn yàojǐnde shì, suǒyǐ bù néng jīntiān qù. | Because I have an urgent business matter, I can't go today. |
| Gǎi dào míngtiān xíng bu xíng? | Would it be all right to change it [the appointment] to tomorrow? |

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------|
| 6. hái shì | still |
| 7. wàiguo | foreign, abroad |
| 8. wàiguo rén | foreigner (non-Chinese) |
| 9. wūzi (yìjiān) | room |
| 10. yāo | one (telephone pronunciation) |

UNIT 6 TARGET LIST

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Wǒmen dào Dōngmén Cāntīng qù
chī zhōngfàn, hǎo bu hǎo?
Dōngmén de cài méiyǒu Dàhuá de
cài nàme hǎo. | Let's go to the East Gate Restaurant
to eat lunch. Okay?
The food at the East Gate isn't as
good as the food at the Great
China. |
| 2. Suǐrán bú tài hǎo, kěshì lí
zhèlǐ jìn.
Hái yǒu yíge xīn kāide
fānguǎnzi lí wǒmen zhèlǐ
gèng jìn. | Even though it [East Gate] is not
too good, it is close to us.
There is also a newly opened
restaurant that is even closer
to us. |
| 3. Tāmen nàlǐ de cài fēicháng hǎo.
Jīntiān wǒ qǐng nǐ dào nàlǐ
qù chī.
Nà bù hǎo yìsi! | The food there is extremely good.
Today I am going to invite you to
go there to eat.
I can't let you do that!
(That would be too embarrassing!) |
| 4. Dàhuá de cài yǒu hǎo yǒu piányi.
Yě yǒu hǎoxiē cài bié de dìfāng
chībuzhǎo. | The food at the Great China is both
good and cheap.
They also have a good many dishes
that you can't find (at) other
places. |
| 5. Nǐ shuō de dìfāng yíding hǎo. | Any place you suggest is sure to
be good. |

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY (not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 6. bù yíding | not necessarily; it's not definite |
| 7. kànfa | opinion, view |
| 8. wǎnfàn | supper, dinner |
| 9. xiǎngfa | idea, opinion |
| 10. yìxiē | some, several, a few |
| 11. zǎofàn | breakfast |
| 12. zuòfa | way of doing things, method,
practice |

UNIT 7 TARGET LIST

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Wǒ yǒu yíjiàn shì xiǎng gēn
nín dǎtīng dǎtīng.

Tīngshuō nín nàbian xīn lái le
yíwèi Fāng Xiānsheng; tāde
míngzì wǒ wàngjì le. | I have something I would like to
ask you about.

I have heard that you recently had
a Mr. Fāng join you. I have
forgotten his given name. |
| 2. Bú cuò, Fāng Démíng shì shàngge
lǐbài pài dào wǒmen zhèlǐ
lái de.

Zěnmé? Nǐ rènshi tā ma? | That's right. Fāng Démíng was sent
over here last week.

Why? Do you know him? |
| 3. Wǒ shì Jiāzhōu Dàxué bìyè de. | I graduated from the University of
California. |
| 4. Nǐ néng bu néng mǎshàng dào wǒ
bàngōngshì lái?

Méi wèntí. Chàbùduō bànge
zhōngtóu jiù dào. | Can you come to my office right
away?

No problem. I'll be there in about
half an hour. |

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 5. jìde | to remember |
| 6. rèn de | to recognize, to know (alternate
word for <u>rènshi</u>) |
| 7. rènshi zì | to know how to read (literally, "to
recognize characters") |
| 8. wàng | to forget (alternate word for
<u>wàngjì</u> , especially in the sense of
forgetting to DO something) |
| 9. wánquán | completely |
| 10. xiǎngqilai | to think of, to remember |
| 11. zuǒyòu | approximately |

UNIT 8 TARGET LIST

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Wài, zhèi shì Lǐbīnsī. | Hello. This is the Protocol Department. |
| Wèi, wǒ shì Láidēng Dàshǐde mǐshū. | Hello. I am Ambassador Leyden's secretary. |
| 2. Dàshǐ jiēzhào nǐmende qǐngtiě le. | The ambassador received your invitation. |
| Hěn kěxǐ yīnwei tā yǒu shì, Báyue jiǔhào bù néng lái. | Unfortunately, because he has a previous engagement, he cannot come on August 9. |
| Qǐng nǐ zhuāngào Qiáo Bùzhǎng. Hěn bàoqiàn. | Please inform Minister Qiáo. I'm very sorry. |
| 3. Hěn yíhàn, tā bù néng lái. | We very much regret that he cannot come. |
| Wǒ tì nǐ zhuāngào yíxià. | I will pass on the message for you. |
| 4. Xīwang yǐhòu zài zhǎo jīhuì jùijù ba. | I hope that later we will find another opportunity to get together. |
| 5. Zhēn bù qiǎo, méi bànfa qù. | I really couldn't make that; I have no way of going. |
| 6. Wǒmen yǒu jige tóngxué jìhua dào Chángchéng qù wǎnr. | A few of us students are planning to go to the Great Wall for an outing. |

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY (not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 7. dàjiā | everybody, everyone |
| 8. jiēdào | to receive (alternate form of <u>jiēzhào</u>) |
| 9. tóngshì | fellow worker, colleague |
| 10. yīnggāi | should, ought to, must |

UNIT 1

REFERENCE LIST

(in Běijīng)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. B: Wéi. | Hello. |
| A: Wài, nǐ shì Zhū Kēzhǎng ma? | Hello. Are you Section Chief Zhū? |
| B: Shì. Nín shì něiwèi? | Yes. Who is this, please? |
| A: Wǒ shì Wēilián Mǎdīng. | I'm William Martin. |
| * B: Òu, Mǎdīng Xiānsheng, hǎo jiǔ bú jiàn. Nǐ hǎo a? | Oh, Mr. Martin--I haven't seen you for quite a while. How are you? |
| A: Hǎo. Nǐ hǎo a? | Fine. How are you? |
| 2. A: Wǒ yǒu diǎnr shì xiǎng gēn nín dāngmiàn tántan. | I have something I would like to talk with you about in person. |
| 3. A: Bù zhīdào nín yǒu gōngfu meiyǒu. | I don't know whether you have the time or not. |
| B: Yǒu gōngfu. | I have the time. |
| 4. A: Shénme shíhou duì nín héshì? | What time would suit you? |
| B: Jīntiān, míngtiān dōu kěyǐ. | Either today or tomorrow would be fine. |
| 5. A: Jīntiān xiàwǔ liǎngdiǎn zhōng fāngbian ma? | Would two o'clock today be convenient? |
| B: Sāndiǎn bǐ liǎngdiǎn fāngbian yìdiǎnr. | Three would be more convenient than two. |
| 6. B: Yīnwei wǒ yìhuìr chūqu, yěxǔ liǎngdiǎn huíbulái. | Since I'm going out in a little while, I might not be able to get back by two. |
| A: Sāndiǎn zhōng yě hǎo. | Three is fine also. |

* The remaining sentences in this exchange occur on the C-1 tape.

7. B: Nàme, wǒ sāndiǎn zhōng zài
lóuxiàde huíkèshì děng
nín.

A: Hǎo, sāndiǎn jiàn.

Well then, I'll wait for you in the
reception room downstairs at
three o'clock.

Fine. I'll see you at three.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| 8. huídelái | to be able to get back in time |
| 9. kòng(r) | free time, spare time |
| 10. lóushàng | upstairs |
| 11. shāngliang | to discuss, to talk over |
| 12. yǒu kòng(r) | to have free time |

VOCABULARY

bǐ	compared with, than
dāngmiàn duì	in person, face to face to, towards; with regard to, with respect to
gōngfu	free time, spare time
héshì	to be suitable, to be appropriate, to fit
huíbulái	to be unable to get back
huídelái	to be able to get back in time
huìkèshì (huìkèshǐ)	reception room
kēzhǎng	section chief
kòng(r)	free time, spare time
lóushàng	upstairs
lóuxià	downstairs
nàme	well, then, in that case
shāngliang	to discuss, to talk over
tán	to chat, to talk about
wéi	hello (telephone greeting)
yěxǔ	perhaps, maybe
yìhuǐr	a moment
yǒu gōngfu	to have free time
yǒu kòng(r)	to have free time

(introduced on C-2 and P-2 tapes)

chūkǒu gōngsī	export company
huì kè	to receive guests
xiě	several, some
yǒu yòng	to be useful

REFERENCE NOTES

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. B: Wéi. | Hello. |
| A: Wài, nǐ shì Zhū Kēzhǎng ma? | Hello. Are you Section Chief Zhū? |
| B: Shì. Nín shì něiwèi? | Yes. Who is this, please? |
| A: Wǒ shì Wēilián Mǎdīng. | I'm William Martin. |
| B: Ōu, Mǎdīng Xiānsheng, hǎo jiǔ bú jiàn. Nǐ hǎo a? | Oh, Mr. Martin--I haven't seen you for quite a while. How are you? |
| A: Hǎo. Nǐ hǎo a? | Fine. How are you? |

Notes on No. 1

Wéi is a greeting used in telephone conversations for "hello." Some speakers pronounce this greeting as wài. Unlike most Chinese words, wèi has no fixed tone. The intonation varies according to the speaker's mood.

Kēzhǎng: Kē means "section," and zhǎng means "head of an organization." Here are some examples of how -zhǎng, "chief," "head," is used:

kē	section
kēzhǎng	section chief
chù	division
chùzhǎng	division chief
xuéxiào	school
xiàozhǎng	principal, headmaster

Nín shì něiwèi? Note the use of the polite terms nín and něiwèi. In the English translation, politeness is expressed by the use of the more indirect "Who is this" instead of "Who are you" and also by "please."

Hǎo jiǔ bú jiàn, "I haven't seen you for quite a while," is interchangeable with hǎo jiǔ méi jiàn.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 2. A: Wǒ yǒu diǎnr shì xiǎng gēn nín dāngmiàn tántan. | I have something I would like to talk with you about in person. |
|---|---|

Notes on No. 2

Gēn: In No. 2 the word gēn is a prepositional verb translated as "with." The preposition gēn, "with," differs from the conjunction gēn, "and," in two important ways: a) where stress may be placed b) where the negative may be placed.

(a) When gēn is used as the conjunction "and," both items being joined are stressed and keep their tones. When gēn is used as the prepositional verb "with," a pronoun which follows is unstressed and loses its tone. Notice the contrasting tones on tā in the following sentences:

Wǒ gēn tā dōu lái le. Both he and I came.

Wǒ gēn tā lái. I'll come with him.

(b) To make negative a sentence containing the conjunction gēn, "and," the negative is placed with the main verb. In sentences containing the prepositional verb gēn, "with," the negative precedes the prepositional verb. (You have seen this pattern with other prepositional verbs, for example, zài [see BIO, Unit 2, notes on Nos. 8-11].) Notice the contrasting positions of the negatives in the examples below:

Wǒ gēn tā dōu méiyǒu qù. Neither he nor I went.

Wǒ méiyǒu gēn tā qù. I didn't go with him.

Dāngmiàn means "face-to-face." Literally, dāng means "in the presence of," and miàn means "face."

3. A: Bù zhīdào nín yǒu gōngfu I don't know whether you have the
 meiyou. time or not.
B: Yǒu gōngfu. I have the time.

Note on No. 3

Gōngfu, "time," "free time," "leisure time," refers to a period of time during which a person is free, in the sense that his work may be interrupted.

Now you know three words for "time": shíhou, shíjiān, gōngfu. Shíhou may be used for either a point in time or an amount of time.

Nǐ shénme shíhòu zǒu? When are you leaving?

Zuò huǒchē yào zǒu duō- How long does it take to go by train?
shao shíhòu?

Shíjiān refers to any amount of time, including the time when a person is free.

Cóng zhèr dào fēijīchǎng How long does it take from here to
yào duōshao shíjiān? the airport?

Jīntiān méiyǒu shíjiān There isn't time to go today.
qù.

Gōngfu, however, is used only for amounts of time which a person has available for his own use.

Nǐ yǒu méiyǒu gōngfu gēn Are you free to talk with me?
wǒ tántan?

4. A: Shénme shíhòu duì nín héshì? What time would suit you?
B: Jīntiān, míngtiān dōu kěyǐ. Either today or tomorrow would be fine.

Notes on No. 4

Duì, "to," "towards," "with regard to," "with respect to," is a prepositional verb which originally meant "facing." In modern Chinese, its object introduces either the target of the action or the thing concerned. Contrast this with gěi, "for": the object introduced by gěi receives the benefit of the action. These generalizations may help you sort out some of the differences between duì and gěi. You might find it helpful to memorize some examples, as well.

duì INTRODUCING THE TARGET OF THE ACTION ("to")

Nǐde huà shì duì shéi shuōde? To whom were you speaking?
Tā duì wǒ hěn kèqì. He is very polite to me.
Nǐ duì wǒ tài hǎo. You are too good to me.

duì INTRODUCING THE THING CONCERNED ("with regard to," "with respect to")

Shénme shíhòu duì nín héshì? What time suits you?
Shénme shíhòu duì nín fāngbian? What time is convenient for you?

Notice that the English is "for you" in the last example, but in Chinese you must say "What time is convenient with regard to you?"

gěi INTRODUCING THE BENEFICIARY

Wǒ gěi tā xiěle xìn le. I wrote him a letter.
Zhè shì yízhāng shíkuàide, Here's a ten-dollar bill. Please
qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ huànquan. change it for me.
Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ xiě nǐde dìzhǐ. Would you write down your address
for me, please?

Héshì is an adjectival verb meaning "to fit," "to suit," "to be suitable/appropriate." When trying on clothes in a store, you might say Zhèige bù héshì, "This doesn't fit." In another situation, héshì could be translated very freely as "best": Něitiān duì nín héshì? "What day would be best for you?"

5. A: Jīntiān xiàwǔ liǎngdiǎn zhōng fāngbian ma? Would two o'clock today be convenient?
 B: Sāndiǎn bǐ liǎngdiǎn fāngbian yìdiǎnr. Three would be more convenient than two.

Note on No. 5

Sāndiǎn bǐ liǎngdiǎn fāngbian yìdiǎnr: Bǐ is a prepositional verb used to make comparisons between two things which are different.* In translating, you may find it helpful to think of bǐ as the English "compared with" or "than."** Notice that the bǐ phrase precedes the adjectival verb or another predicate in a sentence.

Sāndiǎn	bǐ	liǎngdiǎn	fāngbian yìdiǎnr.
(3 o'clock	than compared with	2 o'clock	more convenient)

"Three is more convenient than two."

Tā	bǐ	wo	yǒu	gōngfu.
(he	than compared with	I	have	free time)

"He has more free time than I do."

The two elements being compared may be nouns, pronouns, verb phrases, or even full sentences. Actually, all elements joined by bǐ act as nouns, as seen in the English translations of the examples below.

Zuò fēijī	bǐ	zuò huǒchē	kuài.
(ride plane	than compared with	ride train	fast)

"Going by plane is faster than going by train."

*A different pattern is used to say that two things are the same. (See MTG, Unit 3, notes on Nos. 4-5.)

**To say "A is not as . . . as B," you use a different construction, which you will learn in MTG, Unit 6, notes on No. 2.

Nǐ lái	bǐ	wǒ qù	fāngbian.
(you come	than compared with	I go	convenient)

"It's more convenient for you to come than for me to go."

6. B: Yīnwèi wǒ yìhuǐr chūqu, yěxǔ liǎngdiǎn huíbulái. Since I'm going out in a little while, I might not (be able to) get back by two.
A: Sāndiǎn zhōng yě hǎo. Three is fine also.

Notes on No. 6

Yìhuǐr, "a little while": When r is added to a syllable ending in i, the pronunciation changes to /er/. Yìhuǐr is actually pronounced yìhuěr.

Sentence placement of time phrases: Wǒ yìhuǐr chūqu is translated as "I'm going out IN a little while." Contrast this with wǒ chūqu yìhuǐr, "I'm going out FOR a little while." Let's review the placement of different kinds of time expressions in a Chinese sentence.

If you want to say when something happens ("yesterday") or in how long something happens ("in two years"), you are using time phrases which in Chinese are considered to be POINTS IN TIME. Not only is a time phrase such as "two o'clock" a point in time, but a phrase such as "five days" can also be a point in time if the focus is on the end of this period of time. In English, this focus is expressed by "in five days," "by the end of five days," or "at the end of five days." In Chinese, you do not need to use words such as "in," "at," or "by" because the position of the time phrase in the sentence indicates the meaning. Time phrases which are considered points in time are placed BEFORE THE VERB.

WHEN (a point in time)

Wǒ <u>zuótiān</u> kànjiàn tā le.	I saw him <u>yesterday</u> .
Wǒ <u>cóngqián</u> lái guo zhèlǐ.	I have been here <u>before</u> .
Wǒ <u>liǎngdiǎn</u> zhōng huí lái.	I'll be back <u>at two o'clock</u> .
Wǒ <u>yìdiǎn</u> zhōng huíbulái.	I can't make it back <u>by one o'clock</u> .

AT THE END OF/BY THE END OF (a period of time which is treated as a point in time because the focus is on the end point)

Wǒ <u>sāntiān</u> jiù zuòwán le.	I finished doing it <u>in (by the end of) three days</u> .
Wǒ <u>wǔfēn</u> zhōng jiù zǒu.	I'm leaving <u>in (at the end of) five minutes</u> .

Nǐ <u>jǐtiān</u> huílai?	In (at the end of) how many days will you come back?
Nǐ <u>duōjiǔ</u> kéyǐ xiěwán?	How long will it be before you can finish writing it? (by the end of how long)

On the other hand, phrases which express CONTINUATION OF TIME have a different place in sentences. To express an amount of time which passes, put the time expression AFTER THE VERB.

DURATION (the length of time something continues)

Wǒ xiǎng gēn tā tán <u>yìhuǐr</u> .	I would like to talk with him <u>for awhile</u> .
Tā zài Xiānggǎng zhùle <u>yíge xīngqī</u> .	She stayed in Hong Kong <u>for one week</u> .

TIME SINCE (the length of time which has passed since something happened)

Tā sǐle <u>sānnián</u> le.	He died <u>three years ago</u> .
Wǒ zuówánle <u>yíge zhōngtóu</u> le.	It has been <u>an hour since</u> I finished.

Because yìhuǐr follows the verb in wǒ chūqu yìhuǐr, it indicates the length of time which will pass after I go out (chūqu). Yìhuǐr precedes the verb in wǒ yìhuǐr chūqu, indicating when I will go out ("in a little while").

Yěxǔ literally means "perhaps." The word is often used where "may" or "might" would be appropriate in English.

Yěxǔ liǎngdiǎn huíbulái, "I might not (be able to) get back by two": Notice that this expression liǎngdiǎn, in time-when position, before the verb, means "by" a certain time. Other time phrases in this position may also mean "by" a certain time.

Huíbulái is another form of huílái, "to come back." Compound verbs of result may be split by the negative bu or the syllable de. Huílái may become either huídelái, "can come back," or huíbulái, "can't come back." These two forms are called the potential forms of the verb; that is, the meaning "can/be able to" or "cannot/unable to" becomes part of the meaning of the compound. The following are examples of compound verbs of result and their potential forms.

huílai	to come back
huídelái	able to come back
huíbulái	not able to come back
kànjian	to see
kāndejian	able to see
kānbujian	not able to see
láidejǐ	able to make it on time
lǎibujǐ*	not able to make it on time

*The verb láidejǐ/lǎibujǐ does not occur without the inserted -de- or -bu-.

zuòwán	to finish doing
zuòdewán	able to finished doing, able to be completed
zuòbùwán	not able to finish doing, not able to be completed

Compound verbs of direction may also occur in the potential form:

nábushànglái	can't carry up [to where you are] (i.e., because something is too heavy or bulky)
kāideshàngqu	can drive up [away from you] (i.e., it is not too steep)
kāidechūlái	can drive out (i.e., the parking place is not too tight)
nábuxiàlái	can't get [it] down (i.e., because it is too high, bolted on, etc.)
zǒudexiàqu	can walk down (i.e., because it is not too far or too steep)

Notice that the last syllables of these compound verbs (except for toneless qu) have full tones when they occur with -de- and -bu-.

7. B: Nàme, wǒ sāndiǎn zhōng zài
lóuxiàde huìkèshì děng nín. Well then, I'll wait for you in the
reception room downstairs at three
o'clock.
- A: Hǎo, sāndiǎn jiàn. Fine. I'll see you at three.

Notes on No. 7

Word order: The first sentence of exchange 7 illustrates the rule
TIME--PLACE--ACTION.

Huìkèshì is also pronounced huìkèshǐ.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| 8. huídelái | to be able to get back in time |
| 9. kòng(r) | free time, spare time |
| 10. lóushàng | upstairs |
| 11. shāngliang | to discuss, to talk over |
| 12. yǒu kòng(r) | to have free time |

Notes on Additional Required Vocabulary

Here are some sentences illustrating the use of these vocabulary items:

- | | |
|---|---|
| Nǐ sāndiǎn zhōng <u>huídelái</u>
huíbulái? | Can you make it back by three o'clock? |
| <u>Lóushàng</u> hái yǒu rén? | Are there still people upstairs? |
| Wǒ xiǎng hé nǐ <u>shāngliang</u>
yíjiàn shì. | I would like to talk over a matter
with you. |
| Nǐ jīntiān xiàwǔ <u>yǒu kòng</u>
ma? | Do you have time this afternoon? |

DRILLS

A. Substitution Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Wǒ yǒu diǎn shì xiǎng gēn nín dāngmiàn tántan.
(cue) Zhāng Kēzhǎng
(I have something I would like to talk with you about in person.)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Wǒ yǒu diǎn shì xiǎng gēn Zhāng Kēzhǎng dāngmiàn tántan.
(I have something I would like to talk with Section Chief Zhāng about in person.)</p> |
| <p>2. Wǒ yǒu diǎn shì xiǎng gēn Zhāng Kēzhǎng dāngmiàn tántan.
tā</p> | <p>Wǒ yǒu diǎn shì xiǎng gēn tā dāngmiàn tántan.</p> |
| <p>3. Wǒ yǒu diǎn shì xiǎng gēn tā dāngmiàn tántan.
Wèi Wǔguān</p> | <p>Wǒ yǒu diǎn shì xiǎng gēn Wèi Wǔguān tántan.</p> |
| <p>4. Wǒ yǒu diǎn shì xiǎng gēn Wèi Wǔguān dāngmiàn tántan.
Wáng Shàoxiào</p> | <p>Wǒ yǒu diǎn shì xiǎng gēn Wáng Shàoxiào dāngmiàn tántan.</p> |
| <p>5. Wǒ yǒu diǎn shì xiǎng gēn Wáng Shàoxiào dāngmiàn tántan.
Lín Xiānsheng</p> | <p>Wǒ yǒu diǎn shì xiǎng gēn Lín Xiānsheng dāngmiàn tántan.</p> |
| <p>6. Wǒ yǒu diǎn shì xiǎng gēn Lín Xiānsheng dāngmiàn tántan.
Liú Kēzhǎng</p> | <p>Wǒ yǒu diǎn shì xiǎng gēn Liú Kēzhǎng dāngmiàn tántan.</p> |
| <p>7. Wǒ yǒu diǎn shì xiǎng gēn Liú Kēzhǎng dāngmiàn tántan.</p> | |

B. Transformation Drill

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Nín míngtiān lái ma?
(Are you coming tomorrow?)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Bù zhīdào nín míngtiān lái bu lái.
(I don't know whether you are coming tomorrow or not.)</p> |
| <p>OR Tā zǒu le ma?
(Has he gone?)</p> | <p>Bù zhīdào tā zǒu le meiyou.
(I don't know whether he has gone or not.)</p> |

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 2. Nín yǒu gōngfu ma? | Bù zhīdào nín yǒu gōngfu meiyǒu. |
| 3. Tā zuótiān qù le ma? | Bù zhīdào tā zuótiān qù le meiyǒu. |
| 4. Tā yǒu qián ma? | Bù zhīdào tā yǒu qián meiyǒu. |
| 5. Tā hái yào ma? | Bù zhīdào tā hái yào bu yào. |
| 6. Tā mǎi le ma? | Bù zhīdào tā mǎi le meiyǒu. |

C. Transformation Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Shénme shíhou duì nín
héshì?
(cue) sāndiǎn
(What time would suit
you?) | <u>You</u> : Sāndiǎn duì nín héshì ma?
(Would three o'clock suit you?) |
| 2. Xīngqījǐ duì nín héshì?
Xīngqīèr | Xīngqīèr duì nín héshì ma? |
| 3. Zài jǐlǒu duì nín héshì?
wǔlǒu | Zài wǔlǒu duì nín héshì ma? |
| 4. Nǚtiān duì nín héshì?
míngtiān | Míngtiān duì nín héshì ma? |
| 5. Shénme shíhou duì nín héshì?
zǎoshang | Zǎoshang duì nín héshì ma? |
| 6. Shénme shíhou duì nín héshì?
wǎnshang | Wǎnshang duì nín héshì ma? |
| 7. Jǐdiǎn duì nín héshì?
shídiǎn | Shídiǎn duì nín héshì ma? |

D. Response Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Shénme shíhou duì nín héshì?
(cue) jīntiān
(What time would suit you?) | <u>You</u> : Jīntiān, míngtiān dōu kéyì.
(Either today or tomorrow
would be fine.) |
| 2. Jǐdiǎn duì nín héshì?
sāndiǎn | Sāndiǎn, sìdiǎn dōu kéyì. |
| 3. Xīngqījǐ duì nín héshì?
Xīngqīyī | Xīngqīyī, Xīngqīèr dōu kéyì. |
| 4. Jǐhào duì nín héshì?
sīhào | Sīhào, wǔhào dōu kéyì. |
| 5. Shénme shíhou duì nín héshì?
shàngwǔ | Shàngwǔ, xiàwǔ dōu kéyì. |
| 6. Nǐtiān duì nín héshì?
míngtiān | Míngtiān, hòutiān dōu kéyì. |
| 7. Xīngqījǐ duì nín héshì?
Xīngqīliù | Xīngqīliù, Xīngqītiān dōu kéyì. |

E. Transformation Drill

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Shénme dìfang duì nín fāngbian?
(cue) lóushàng
(What place would be
convenient for you?) | <u>You</u> : Lóushàng duì nín fāngbian,
hàishi lóuxià duì nín
fāngbian?
(Would upstairs or downstairs
be more convenient for you?) |
| 2. Shénme shíhou duì nín fāngbian?
sāndiǎn | Sāndiǎn duì nín fāngbian, hàishi
sìdiǎn duì nín fāngbian? |
| 3. Jǐhào duì nín fāngbian?
liùhào | Liùhào duì nín fāngbian, hàishi
qīhào duì nín fāngbian? |
| 4. Nǐtiān duì nín fāngbian?
míngtiān | Míngtiān duì nín fāngbian, hàishi
hòutiān duì nín fāngbian? |
| 5. Shénme shíhou duì nín fāngbian?
shàngwǔ | Shàngwǔ duì nín fāngbian, hàishi
xiàwǔ duì nín fāngbian? |

6. Xīngqījǐ duì nín fāngbian?
Xīngqīsān

Xīngqīsān duì nín fāngbian, háishi
Xīngqīsì duì nín fāngbian?

7. Jǐdiǎn duì nín fāngbian?
jiǔdiǎn

Jiǔdiǎn duì nín fāngbian, háishi
shídiǎn duì nín fāngbian?

F. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Sāndiǎn fāngbian yìdiǎn.
(cue) sīdiǎn
(Three o'clock is a
little more
convenient.)

You: Sāndiǎn bǐ sìdiǎn fāngbian
yìdiǎn.
(Three o'clock is a little
more convenient than four
o'clock.)

2. Sānhào fāngbian yìdiǎn.
wǔhào

Sānhào bǐ wǔhào fāngbian yìdiǎn.

3. Lóushàng fāngbian yìdiǎn.
lóuxià

Lóushàng bǐ lóuxià fāngbian yìdiǎn.

4. Tāde qián duō yìdiǎn. wǒde

Tāde qián bǐ wǒde duō yìdiǎn.

5. Tā qù hǎo yìdiǎn. wǒ qù

Tā qù bǐ wǒ qù hǎo yìdiǎn.

6. Tā dà yìdiǎn. wǒ

Tā bǐ wǒ dà yìdiǎn.

7. Zhèige dà yìdiǎn. nèige

Zhèige bǐ nèige dà yìdiǎn.

G. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Tā shuōde kuài yìdiǎn.
(He speaks a little
fast.)

You: Tā shuōde bǐ wǒ kuài yìdiǎn.
(He speaks a little faster
than I do.)

2. Tā láide zǎo yìdiǎn.

Tā láide bǐ wǒ zǎo yìdiǎn.

3. Tā zǒude wǎn yìdiǎn.

Tā zǒude bǐ wǒ wǎn yìdiǎn.

4. Tā zuòde hǎo yìdiǎn.

Tā zuòde bǐ wǒ hǎo yìdiǎn.

5. Tā mǎide shǎo yìdiǎn.

Tā mǎide bǐ wǒ shǎo yìdiǎn.

6. Tā mǎide duō yìdiǎn.

Tā mǎide bǐ wǒ duō yìdiǎn.

7. Tā xuéde màn yìdiǎn.

Tā xuéde bǐ wǒ màn yìdiǎn.

H. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Nǐ shénme shíhou chūqu?
(What time are you going out?)

OR Nǐ chūqu duō jiǔ?
(For how long are you going out?)

You: Wǒ yìhuǐr jiù chūqu.
(I'm going out in just a little while.)

Wǒ jiù chūqu yìhuǐr.
(I'm just going out for a little while.)

2. Nǐ shénme shíhou chūlai?

Wǒ yìhuǐr jiù chūlai.

3. Nǐ qù duō jiǔ?

Wǒ jiù qù yìhuǐr.

4. Tā shénme shíhou lái?

Tā yìhuǐr jiù lái.

5. Tā kàn duō jiǔ?

Tā jiù kàn yìhuǐr.

6. Nǐ shénme shíhou zǒu?

Wǒ yìhuǐr jiù zǒu.

I. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Zhāng Xiānsheng míngtiān huídelái huíbulái?
(Will Mr. Zhāng be able to come back tomorrow?)

You: Zhāng Xiānsheng hòutiān cái huílai.
(Mr. Zhāng won't be able to come back until day after tomorrow.)

2. Wáng Nǚshì Xíngqīsì huídelái huíbulái?

Wáng Nǚshì Xíngqīwǔ cái huílai.

3. Lǐ Tóngzhì shíyìdiǎn huídelái huíbulái?

Lǐ Tóngzhì shíèrdiǎn cái huílai.

4. Lín Kēzhāng èrshíhào huídelái huíbulái?

Lín Kēzhāng èrshíyīhào cái huílai.

5. Wèi Shàoxiǎo zhège yuè huídelái huíbulái?

Wèi Shàoxiǎo xiàge yuè cái huílai.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 6. Yǎng Xiānsheng zǎoshang huídelái huíbulái? | Yǎng Xiānsheng wǎnshang cái huílai. |
| 7. Zhào Tóngzhì jīntiān huídelái huíbulái? | Zhào Tóngzhì míngtiān cái huílai. |

J. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Nàme, wǒ zài zhèr děng nín.
(cue) in a moment
(In that case, I'll wait for you here.) | <u>You</u> : Nàme, wǒ yìhuǐr zài zhèr děng nín.
(In that case, in a moment I'll wait for you here.) |
| 2. Nàme, wǒ zài lóuxià děng ta.
for a moment | Nàme, wǒ zài lóuxià děng ta yìhuǐr. |
| 3. Nàme, wǒ zài lóushàng děng ta.
at one o'clock | Nàme, wǒ yìdiǎn zhōng zài lóushàng děng ta. |
| 4. Nàme, wǒ zài tā nàr děng nín.
for ten minutes | Nàme, wǒ zài tā nàr děng nín shífēn zhōng. |
| 5. Nàme, wǒ zài tā jiā děng nín.
in a moment | Nàme, wǒ yìhuǐr zài tā jiā děng nín. |
| 6. Nàme, wǒ zài xiǎomàibù děng nín.
for five minutes | Nàme, wǒ zài xiǎomàibù děng nín wǔfēn zhōng. |
| 7. Nàme, wǒ zài zhèr děng ta.
for a moment | Nàme, wǒ zài zhèr děng ta yìhuǐr. |

UNIT 2

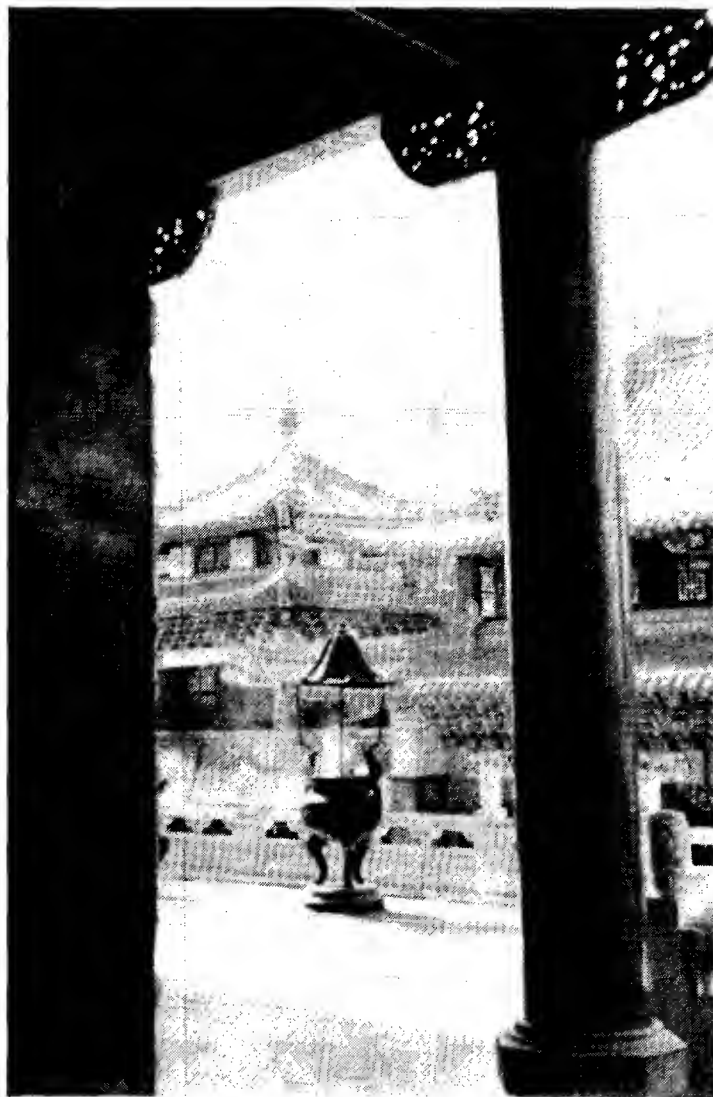
REFERENCE LIST

(in Běijīng)

1. C: Wèi, Měidàsī. Hello. Department of American and Oceanic Affairs.
A: Wǒ shì Jiānádà Dàshiguānde Qiáozhì Dáfēi. Wǒ yǒu yíjiàn shì xiǎng gēn Wáng Kēzhǎng jiǎngyíjiāng. I am George Duffy of the Canadian Embassy. I have something I would like to discuss with Section Chief Wáng.
2. C: Ōu, tā xiànzài zài kāi huì. Oh, she is at a meeting now.
C: Dēng tā kāiwán huì wǒ gāosòng tā gěi nǐ huí diànhuà. When she is finished with the meeting, I will tell her to return your call.
3. A: Hǎo, xièxie nǐ. Fine. Thank you.
C: Bú xiè. Don't mention it.
4. B: Duìbuqǐ, jīntiān zǎoshang nǐ dǎ diànhuà laide shíhou wǒ zài kāi huì, méi shíjiān gēn nǐ shuō huà. I'm sorry. When you called here this morning, I was in a meeting and didn't have time to speak with you.
A: Méi guānxi. Wǒ zhīdao nǐ hěn máng. It doesn't matter. I know you are very busy.
5. A: Wǒ gěi nǐ dǎ diànhuàde mùdì shì xiǎng gēn nǐ dāngmiàn tántan. The reason I called you is that I would like to talk with you in person.
B: Hǎo a. Shénme shíhou a? All right. When?
6. A: Míngtiān duì nǐ héshì ma? Would tomorrow be all right for you?
B: Míngtiān xiàwǔ shénme shíhou dōu kéyǐ. Any time tomorrow afternoon would be fine.
7. A: Zài nǎr jiàn ne? Where shall we meet?
B: Liǎngdiǎn zhōng qǐng nǐ dào wǒ zhèr lái, xíng bu xíng? Please come over here at two o'clock. All right?
A: Hǎo. Míngtiān liǎngdiǎn zhōng jiàn. Okay. See you tomorrow at two o'clock.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 8. guānxi | relation, relationship, connection |
| 9. jiǎng huà | to speak, to talk; a speech |
| 10. lǐngshiguǎn | consulate |
| 11. shìqīng (yíjiàn) | matter, business, affair |
| 12. sīzhǎng | department chief |
| 13. yǒu guānxi | to relate to, to have a bearing on,
to matter |



VOCABULARY

bú xiè	don't mention it
dàshìguǎn	embassy
diànhuà	telephone, phone call
guānxi	relation, relationship, connection
-jiàn	(counter for matters, business, affairs)
jiǎng	to discuss (something), to talk about (something)
jiǎng huà	to speak, to talk; a speech
kāi huì	to attend a meeting
kāiwán huì	to finish a meeting
lǐngshìguǎn	consulate
Měidàsī	Department of American and Oceanic Affairs
méi guānxi	it doesn't matter
mùdì	reason, objective, purpose
shì (yíjiàn)	matter, business, affair
shìqing (yíjiàn)	matter, business, affair
shuō huà	to speak
sīzhǎng	department chief
yǒu guānxi	to relate, to have a bearing on, to matter
zài	in the midst of (marker of ongoing action)

(introduced on C-2 and P-2 tapes)

chī	to eat
dàxuéshēng	college student
diànhuà hàomǎ	telephone number
dù jià	to spend one's vacation
hòulái	later
láodòng	to do manual labor
Qíngbào sī	Intelligence Bureau (part of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, PRC)
shēnghuó	life
tóngyì	to agree

REFERENCE NOTES

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. C: Wèi, Měidàsī. | Hello. Department of American and Oceanic Affairs. |
| A: Wǒ shì Jiānádà Dàshìguǎnde Qiáozhì Dáféi. Wǒ yǒu yíjiàn shì xiāng gēn Wáng Kēzhǎng jiǎngyíjiǎng. | I am George Duffy of the Canadian Embassy. I have something I would like to discuss with Section Chief Wáng. |

Notes on No. 1

Měidàsī: In Chinese, abbreviations are made up of one syllable from each word in a term. In Měidàsī, měi stands for Měizhōu, "American continent." Dà stands for Dà yáng zhōu, "Oceania" (the islands of the South Central Pacific, including Australia and New Zealand). The ending sī means "department." It is used only within organizations on the national level.

Dàshìguǎn: The word guǎn means "building" or "establishment," as in fànguǎn, an establishment where food is sold. The examples below illustrate the use of guǎn.

dàshǐ	ambassador
dàshìguǎn	embassy
lǐngshǐ	consul
lǐngshìguǎn	consulate
zhǎnlǎn	exhibit
zhǎnlǎnguǎn	exhibition hall

Notice that the shǐ in dàshìguǎn and the shì in lǐngshìguǎn lose their tones.

Yíjiàn shì: The counter -jiàn in this expression is also the counter for luggage. Yíjiàn shì literally means "a piece of business."

Jiǎng and jiǎng huà: The English word "speak," meaning the activity in general, must be translated into Chinese with a verb and its GENERAL OBJECT: jiǎng huà. In other uses, the verb "to speak," jiǎng, may be followed by a specific object or a phrase showing duration, or it may be changed into a multisyllabic verb, such as jiǎngyíjiǎng. Other verbs which are used the same way are shuō huà, xiě zì, and niàn shù.

Tā zài jiǎng Zhōngguó de shìqíng.	He is talking about Chinese affairs.
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Tā yǐjīng jiǎngle bù shǎo.	He has already said a lot.
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Tā de jiǎng huà hěn yǒu yìsi.	His talk was very interesting.
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Jiǎng is not used to say that someone said something. Instead, shuō is used.

Tā shuō tā bù néng lái.	He said he could not come.
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2. C: Ōu, tā xiànzài zài kāi huì. Oh, she is at a meeting now.
 C: Dēng tā kāiwán huì wǒ gāosong When she is finished with the meet-
 tā gěi nǐ huì diànhuà. ing, I will tell her to return
 your call.

Notes on No. 2

Zài is the aspect marker for ongoing actions. It indicates that the action is in progress. The corresponding verb in the English translation usually ends in -ing. Zài is used only with verbs which express actual dynamic action. State and process verbs may not be used with zài. Many action verbs may be used with zài, but some do not have enough "action" to be used (e.g., "sitting").

Tā lái de shíhòu, nǐ zài niàn shū.	When he came, you were studying.
Tāmen zài kàn diànyǐng.	They are watching a movie.
Tāmen zài hē kāfēi.	They are drinking coffee.
Tāmen zài shàng kè.	They are having class.

Zài is placed in front of the verb, unlike other aspect markers, such as le, guo, and de.

To make ongoing-action sentences negative, use bù. To form a question with zài, use shì bu shì zài, zài...ma, or zài bu zài.

Xuésheng zài shàng kè ma?	Are the students having class?
Tāmen bú zài shàng kè, yǐjīng zǒu le.	They are not having class. They have already left.
Tā lái de shíhòu, nǐ shì bu shì zài niàn shū?	Weren't you studying when he came over?
Bù, bú zài niàn shū, yǐjīng wánr qu le.	No, I wasn't studying. I had already gone out to play.
Tā zài bu zài kàn diànshì?	Is he watching television?

The aspect marker zài and the aspect marker ne often occur in the same sentence, indicating absence of change.

Tā zài kàn bào ne.	She is reading the paper.
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Sometimes ne is used without zài.

Tā kàn bào ne.	She is reading the paper.
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Dēng, literally "to wait": In the second sentence of No. 2, the verb dēng is used at the beginning of a phrase to mean "when." Dēng may be used with de shíhòu, "when," in the same phrase. Often, the second part of a sentence beginning with dēng will contain an adverb meaning "then"--jiù, zài, or cái.

Děng nǐ kànwán bàozhǐ, wǒmen chūqu mǎi cài.	When you have finished the paper, we will go out to buy groceries.
Xué Yīngwén nán bu nán? Děng nǐ xuéde shíhou jiù zhīdao le.	Is it hard to learn English? When you study it, then you'll know.
Nǐ bú shi yǒu yíjiàn shì yào gàosong wǒ ma? Děng chíwán fàn zài shuō.	Don't you have something you want to tell me? Wait until we finish eating; then we'll talk about it.

The translation of děng as "wait until," in the last example above, might suggest that the word is used only in future contexts. But děng is also used in past contexts:

Zuótiān tā méiyǒu hé nǐ yìqǐ qù kàn diànyǐng ma? Méiyǒu. Děng tā huílaide shíhou dōu shíyídiǎn le.	Didn't he go out with you to a movie last night? No. It was already eleven o'clock when he got home.
Zuótiān tā bādiǎn zhōng cái huí jiā. Děng tā huí jiā wǒmen cái zuò fàn, nǐ xiǎng jǐdiǎn cái chī fàn!	Yesterday he didn't get home until eight o'clock. We didn't fix dinner until he got home; so imagine what time it was when we ate!

Kāi huì, "to meet," "to hold a meeting," is an example of a verb and its general object.

Kāiwán, "finish holding [the meeting]": Wán is the verb "to finish." It is used as an ending in a compound verb of result in No. 2.* Wán expresses the idea of "over," "up," as in "Class is over," "All the paper has been used up."

But be careful: wán is not used as a main verb when an object follows the verb. Instead of saying "finish this," using wán by itself, you would say bǎ zhèige chīwán, "finish eating this"; bǎ zhèige zuòwán, "finish doing this"; or bǎ zhèige kànwán, "finish reading this."

Wán may sometimes be used as a main verb when there is no object, as in Diànyǐng wán le, "The movie is finished." But far more often wán occurs as an ending which indicates result.

Diànhuà (literally, "electric speech") may mean either "telephone" or "telephone call."

Huí diànhuà, "to return a phone call," "to call back": You have learned the verb huí, "to return," as in Nǐ shénme shíhou huíqu? "When are you going back?" In No. 2, huí takes a direct object, diànhuà. Compare huí diànhuà with dǎ diànhuà, "to make a phone call," which is found in exchange 4.

*You have already seen wán in Piào dōu mǎiwán le.

Gěi ni huí diànhuà, "call you back": You have learned the prepositional verb gěi, meaning "for [the benefit of]." In gěi ni huí diànhuà, gěi is translated as "to." Because there are two meanings for gěi, occasionally a sentence may be ambiguous. For example, Wǒ gěi ta jìqù liǎngbāo chàyè means either "I sent two packages of tea to him" or "I mailed out two packages of tea for him."

Duì is also translated as "to." Duì introduces the target; gěi introduces the receiver. In other words, duì expresses the intended direction but does not necessarily imply that the target is reached. Gěi usually implies receiving, as you might expect, since it means "give" as a full verb.

You use gěi to indicate the receiver when you say

gěi ta dǎ diànhuà	telephone her
gěi ta xiě yìfēng xìn	write her a letter
gěi ta mǎile yìge fángzi	bought her a house

But, to indicate the target, you say

duì ta hǎo	be nice to her
duì ta kèqì	be polite to him
duì ta shēngqì	get angry at her

Notice that duì is used especially to indicate the target of feelings and attitudes, while gěi is used with actions such as calling, mailing, and sending.

3. A: Hǎo, xièxie nǐ.
C: Bú xiè.

Fine. Thank you.
Don't mention it.

Note on No. 3

Bú xiè is an idiom meaning something like "don't thank [me]." (Literally, "Don't thank me" would be Bié xiè wǒ.)

4. B: Duìbuqǐ, jīntiān zǎoshang nǐ
dǎ diànhuà lǎide shíhou wǒ
zài kāi huì, méi shíjiān
gēn nǐ shuō huà. I'm sorry. When you called here
this morning, I was in a meeting
and didn't have time to speak
with you.
- A: Méi guānxi. Wǒ zhīdao nǐ
hěn máng. It doesn't matter. I know you are
very busy.

Notes on No. 4

Dǎ diànhuà means "to make a phone call." (Literally, dǎ means "to hit.")

Wǒ zuótiān wǎnshang gěi Mǎ Tàitai dǎle yige diànhuà. I called Mrs. Mǎ last night.

Wǒ dǎ liǎngge diànhuà jiù lái. I'll be right there after I make
a couple of phone calls.

Shuō huà, "to speak," is a verb with a general object--literally, "speak words." Verb + general object is often translated into English by a verb alone: niàn shū, "to study"; kāi chē, "to drive."

Méi guānxi: Other translations for this very useful expression are "that's okay," "don't worry about it," "it doesn't make any difference." Literally, méi guānxi would be translated as "there isn't any connection."

5. A: Wǒ gěi nǐ dǎ diànhuàde mùdi shì xiǎng gēn nǐ dāngmiàn tāntan. The reason I called you is that I
would like to talk with you in
person.
- B: Hǎo a. Shénme shíhou a? All right. When?

Note on No. 5

Wǒ gěi nǐ dǎ diànhuàde mùdi shì...: In English, the word "reason," or "purpose," begins the phrase, with the modifying clause following. In Chinese, everything modifying "the purpose" precedes mùdi.

Wǒ gěi nǐ dǎ diànhuà -de mùdi shì

(The reason why I called you is)

Mùdi, "purpose," "aim," "objective": Although translated idiomatically as "reason" in exchange 5, mùdi does not really mean "reason"/"cause." The English terms should be translated as yuányīn: wǒ lái wǎnde yuányīn, "the reason I came late"

6. A: Míngtiān duì nǐ héshì ma? Would tomorrow be all right for you?
 B: Míngtiān xiàwǔ shénme shíhou Any time tomorrow afternoon would be
 dōu kéyǐ. fine.

Note on No. 6

Shénme shíhou dōu kéyǐ, "anytime is okay" (more literally, "what[ever] time, all is okay"), illustrates a pattern for expressing the idea of "any" in Chinese: a question word, such as shéi, shénme, nǎr, and něitiān, followed by dōu, "all."

Shéi dōu néng qù.	Anyone can go.
Nǎr dōu kéyǐ.	Anyplace will do.
Shénme dōu kéyǐ.	Anything will do.
Něitiān dōu hǎo.	Any day is good.
Zěnmē zuò dōu hǎo.	Any way (you) do it is fine.

The ideas of "nobody," "nowhere," "nothing," and "none" are expressed by adding bù or méi after dōu in the pattern above.

Shéi dōu bú yào zǒu.	Nobody wants to leave.
Nǎr dōu bú duì.	No place is right.
Zěnmē dōu bù xíng.	No way will do.
Shénme dōu méiyǒu.	There is nothing.

The "any/no" expression need not be the subject of a sentence; it may also be the object. Even if the expression is the direct object, it must precede the verb.

Tā shéi dōu xǐhuan.	He likes anyone/everyone.
Wǒ nǎr dōu bú qù.	I won't go anywhere.
Nèige shāngdiàn shénme dōu mǎi.	That store sells everything.
Tā něige dōu bù xǐhuan.	He doesn't like either/any of them.

(As objects, many of these expressions must be translated as "every....")

An "any/no" expression may also be the object of a prepositional verb.

Wǒ gēn shéi dōu méi shuō huà.	I didn't speak with anyone.
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- | | |
|---|---|
| 7. A: Zài nǎr jiàn ne?
B: Liǎngdiǎn zhōng qǐng ni dào
wǒ zhèr lái, xíng bu xíng?
A: Hǎo. Míngtiān liǎngdiǎn
zhōng jiàn. | Where shall we meet?
Please come over here at two o'clock.
All right?
Okay. See you tomorrow at two o'clock. |
|---|---|

Notes on No. 7

Dào wǒ zhèr lái means, literally, "come over to the place where I am." While plurals such as wǒmen zhèr and nǐmen nàr often refer to institutions, the singular wǒ zhèr, nǐ nàr, and tā nàr usually refer to any place where a person might be. In an office shared by two people, for instance, you could say Wǒ zhèr méiyǒu Yīng-Hàn zìdiǎn; nín nàr yǒu méiyǒu? "I don't have an English-Chinese dictionary over here; do you have one over there?"

Dào, like zài, is a verb which requires a place word as its object. Sentences like "Come over here to me" and "Go over there to Mr. Wáng" must be translated as Dào wǒ zhèr lái and Dào Wáng Xiānsheng nàr qù. Zhèr and nàr make wǒ and Wáng Xiānsheng parts of place-word phrases.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 8. guānxi
9. jiǎng huà
10. lǐngshiguān
11. shìqīng (yíjiàn)
12. sīzhāng
13. yǒu guānxi | relation, relationship, connection
to speak, to talk; a speech
consulate
matter, business, affair
department chief
to relate to, to have a bearing on,
to matter |
|---|--|

Note on Additional Required Vocabulary

Yǒu guānxi: To talk about the relationship of two things, use ...gēn...yǒu guānxi or ...hé...yǒu guānxi.

- | | |
|--|--|
| Lǐngshiguān hé dàshiguān
yǒu shénmeyàngde guānxi? | What is the relationship between
the consulate and the embassy? |
|--|--|

VOCABULARY BOOSTER

Occupations

accountant	kuàijìshī
actor, actress	yǎnyuán
architect	jiànzhùshī
athlete	yùndòngyuán
author, writer	zuòjiā
barber	lǐfàshī, lǐfàde
blue-collar worker	gōngrén
builder	yíngzàoshāng
businessman	shāngrén
carpenter	mùjiāng, mùgōng
chemical engineer	huàxué gōngchéngshī
civil engineer	tǔmù gōngchéngshī
civil servant	gōngwùyuán
composer	zuòqǔjiā
cook	chúshī
customs official	hǎiguān guānyuán
diplomat	wàijiāoguān
doctor	dàifu, yīshēng
(newspaper) editor	biānji
electrical engineer	diànjī gōngchéngshī
electrician	diàngōng
employee, clerk, attendant	fúwùyuán
farmer, peasant	nóngmín
fisherman	yúmín
gardener	yuándǐng, huājiàng
governess	bǎomǔ
government minister	bùzhǎng
housewife	jiātíng zhǔfù, jiātíng fùnǚ
lawyer	lǚshī
manager	jīnglǐ
mayor	shìzhǎng
mechanic	jīxièshī, jīxièyuán
mechanical engineer	jīxiè gōngchéngshī
movie star	diànyǐng míngxīng
musician	yīnyuèjiā

nuclear engineer	héizǐ gōngchéngshī
nurse	hùshi
office staff worker	zhíyuán
(Chinese) opera performer	jīngjù yǎnyuán
painter (artist)	huàjiā
pharmacist	yàojìshī
pilot	fēixíngyuán
policeman	jǐngchá
postman	yóudìyuán
professor	jiàoshòu
reporter	jìzhě
sailor	hǎiyuán, shuǐshǒu, chuányuán
salesman	tuīxiāoyuán
secretary	mìshū
servant	yòngren
shoemaker	xiéjiàngshīfu
shoe repairman	xiūxiéde
store clerk, salesperson	shòuhuòyuán
teacher	jiàoyuán
typist	dǎzìyuán
(star) vocalist	gēxīng
waiter, waitress	fàndiàn fúwùyuán

DRILLS

A. Substitution Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Tā xiànzài zài kǎi huì.
(cue) dǎ diànhuà
(He is at a meeting now.) | <u>You</u> : Tā xiànzài zài dǎ diànhuà.
(He is making a phone call now.) |
| 2. Tā xiànzài zài dǎ diànhuà.
děng ni | Tā xiànzài zài děng ni. |
| 3. Tā xiànzài zài děng ni.
gēn Wáng Xiānsheng shuō huà | Tā xiànzài zài gēn Wáng Xiānsheng shuō huà. |
| 4. Tā xiànzài zài gēn Wáng Xiānsheng shuō huà.
gōngzuò | Tā xiànzài zài gōngzuò. |
| 5. Tā xiànzài zài gōngzuò.
jiǎng huà | Tā xiànzài zài jiǎng huà. |
| 6. Tā xiànzài zài jiǎng huà.
huàn qiǎn | Tā xiànzài zài huàn qiǎn. |
| 7. Tā xiànzài zài huàn qiǎn. | |

B. Response Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Tā xiànzài zài kāi huì.
(cue) yìhuǐ
(He is at a meeting
now.) | <u>You</u> : Yìhuǐ qǐng tā gěi wǒ huí ge
diànhuà, hǎo bu hǎo?
(In a little while please ask
him to call me back. All
right?) |
| 2. Wáng Tóngzhì xiànzài zài jiǎng
huà. xiàwǔ | Xiàwǔ qǐng tā gěi wǒ huí ge diànhuà,
hǎo bu hǎo? |
| 3. Zhāng Tóngzhì xiànzài zài xué
Zhōngguó huà. shàngwǔ | Shàngwǔ qǐng tā gěi wǒ huí ge
diànhuà, hǎo bu hǎo? |
| 4. Mǎ Kēzhǎng xiànzài zài dǎ
diànhuà. míngtiān | Míngtiān qǐng tā gěi wǒ huí ge
diànhuà, hǎo bu hǎo? |

- | | |
|--|---|
| 5. Wáng Tóngzhì xiànzài zài gēn
Zhāng Kēzhāng jiǎnghuà.
yìhuǐr | Yìhuǐr qǐng tā gěi wǒ huí ge diànhuà,
hǎo bu hǎo? |
| 6. Lǐ Nǚshì xiànzài zài gēn Wáng
Dàshǐ kāi huì. jīntiān | Jīntiān qǐng tā gěi wǒ huí ge
diànhuà, hǎo bu hǎo? |
| 7. Zhū Tóngzhì xiànzài zài xué
Zhōngwén. xiàwǔ | Xiàwǔ qǐng tā gěi wǒ huí ge diànhuà,
hǎo bu hǎo? |

C. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Wǒ xiǎng gēn nǐ
dāngmiàn tán-tán.
(I would like to talk
with you in person.) | <u>You</u> : Wǒ gěi nǐ dǎ diànhuàde mùdì
shì xiǎng gēn nǐ dāngmiàn
tán-tán.
(The reason I called you is
that I would like to talk with
you in person.) |
| 2. Wǒ xiǎng wèn nǐ yíjiàn shì. | Wǒ gěi nǐ dǎ diànhuàde mùdì shì xiǎng
wèn nǐ yíjiàn shì. |
| 3. Wǒ xiǎng wèn nǐ jǐdiǎn zhōng
yǒu gōngfu. | Wǒ gěi nǐ dǎ diànhuàde mùdì shì xiǎng
wèn nǐ jǐdiǎn zhōng yǒu gōngfu. |
| 4. Wǒ xiǎng gēn nǐ dāngmiàn tán-tán. | Wǒ gěi nǐ dǎ diànhuàde mùdì shì xiǎng
gēn nǐ dāngmiàn tán-tán. |
| 5. Wǒ xiǎng wèn nǐ yídiǎnr shì. | Wǒ gěi nǐ dǎ diànhuàde mùdì shì
xiǎng wèn nǐ yídiǎnr shì. |
| 6. Wǒ xiǎng wèn nǐ sāndiǎn zhōng
yǒu gōngfu meiyǒu. | Wǒ gěi nǐ dǎ diànhuàde mùdì shì
xiǎng wèn nǐ sāndiǎn zhōng yǒu
gōngfu meiyǒu. |
| 7. Wǒ xiǎng gēn nǐ dāngmiàn tán-tán. | Wǒ gěi nǐ dǎ diànhuàde mùdì shì
xiǎng gēn nǐ dāngmiàn tán-tán. |

D. Substitution Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Shénme shíhou dōu kéyi.
(cue) shěi
(Any time would be fine.) | <u>You</u> : Shěi dōu kéyi.
(Anyone would be fine.) |
| 2. Shěi dōu kéyi. nǎr | Nǎr dōu kéyi. |
| 3. Nǎr dōu kéyi. něige | Něige dōu kéyi. |
| 4. Něige dōu kéyi. shénme dìfang | Shénme dìfang dōu kéyi. |
| 5. Shénme dìfang dōu kéyi.
duōshao | Duōshao dōu kéyi. |
| 6. Duōshao dōu kéyi. duō jiǔ | Duō jiǔ dōu kéyi. |
| 7. Duō jiǔ dōu kéyi. | |

E. Substitution Drill

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Shénme shíhou dōu kéyi.
(cue) any length of
time
(Any time would be fine.) | <u>You</u> : Duō jiǔ dōu kéyi.
(Any length of time would be
fine.) |
| 2. Jǐdiǎn zhōng dōu kéyi.
any number of hours | Jǐge zhōngtóu dōu kéyi. |
| 3. Něitiān dōu kéyi.
any number of days | Duōshao tiān dōu kéyi. |
| 4. Něinián dōu kéyi.
any number of years | Jǐnián dōu kéyi. |
| 5. Xīngqījǐ dōu kéyi.
any number of weeks | Jǐge xīngqī dōu kéyi. |
| 6. Jǐhào dōu kéyi.
any number of days | Duōshao tiān dōu kéyi. |
| 7. Jǐyuè dōu kéyi.
any number of months | Jǐge yuè dōu kéyi. |

F. Response Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Wǒmen míngtiān zài zhèr
jiàn ne, hái shì zài
nǎr jiàn ne?
(cue) nǎr
(Shall we meet here or
there tomorrow?) | <u>You</u> : Zài nǎr jiàn dōu keyi.
(Anywhere would be fine.) |
| 2. Wǒmen zuò huǒchē qù ne, hái shì
zuò fēijī qù ne? zěnmē | Zěnmē qù dōu keyi. |
| 3. Wǒmen míngtiān jiǔdiǎn zhōng
jiàn ne, hái shì shídiǎn zhōng
jiàn ne? jiǔdiǎn zhōng | Jiǔdiǎn zhōng jiàn dōu keyi. |
| 4. Wǒmen zuò qìchē qù ne, hái shì
zuò huǒchē qù ne?
shénme chē | Shénme chē dōu keyi. |
| 5. Wǒmen míngtiān qù ne, hái shì
hòutiān qù ne? něitiān | Něitiān qù dōu keyi. |
| 6. Wǒmen Xīngqīyī qù ne, hái shì
Xīngqīèr qù ne?
xīngqījǐ | Xīngqījǐ qù dōu keyi. |
| 7. Wǒmen zuò fēijī qù ne, hái shì zuò
huǒchē qù ne? zěnmē | Zěnmē qù dōu keyi. |

G. Response Drill

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Shéi lái?
(Who is coming?) | <u>You</u> : Shéi dōu lái.
(Everyone is coming.) |
| 2. Shénme dìfang bù hǎo? | Shénme dìfang dōu bù hǎo. |
| 3. Nǐge dìfang keyi? | Nǐge dìfang dōu keyi. |
| 4. Shéi bú huì? | Shéi dōu bú huì. |
| 5. Nǎr hǎo? | Nǎr dōu hǎo. |
| 6. Tā shénme shíhou néng qù? | Tā shénme shíhou dōu néng qù. |
| 7. Nǐ nǐetiān bù máng? | Wǒ nǐetiān dōu bù máng. |

H. Response Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Nǐ qù nǎr?
(Where are you going?) | <u>You</u> : Wǒ nǎr dōu qù.
(I'm going everywhere.) |
| 2. Nǐ dào nǎr qù? | Wǒ nǎr dōu qù. |
| 3. Tā qù shénme dìfang? | Tā shénme dìfang dōu qù. |
| 4. Tā dào shénme dìfang qù? | Tā shénme dìfang dōu qù. |
| 5. Nǐ mǎi něige? | Wǒ něige dōu mǎi. |
| 6. Nǐ kàn něiběn? | Wǒ něiběn dōu kàn. |
| 7. Nǐ zuò shénme? | Wǒ shénme dōu zuò. |

I. Response Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Shéi lái?
(<u>cue</u>) everyone
(Who is coming?) | <u>You</u> : Shéi dōu lái.
(Everyone is coming.) |
| 2. Shéi keyi? anyone will do | Shéi dōu keyi. |
| 3. Shéi lái? no one | Shéi dōu bù lái. |
| 4. Nǐ mǎi něige? all of them | Wǒ něige dōu mǎi. |
| 5. Nǐ dào nǎr qù? nowhere at all | Wǒ nǎr dōu bú qù. |
| 6. Něige hǎo? all of them | Něige dōu hǎo. |
| 7. Shéi huì shuō Zhōngguó huà?
everyone | Shéi dōu huì shuō Zhōngguó huà. |

UNIT 3

REFERENCE LIST

(in Taipei)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. A: Huáng Kēzhǎng, nín xiàge Xīngqīliù yǒu gōngfu ma? | Section Chief Huáng, are you free Saturday of next week? |
| A: Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nín hé nín fūren dào wǒmen jiā lái chī ge biānfàn. | I would like to invite you and your wife to come to our house for a simple meal. |
| 2. B: Nín hébì zhème kèqǐ? | Why is it necessary to be so polite? |
| A: Bú shì kèqǐ. | It's not politeness. |
| A: Wǒ yǒu yige péngyou gāng cóng Měiguó lái. | I have a friend who has just come from America. |
| A: Tā xiānzài zài Táiwān Dàxué jiāo jīngjìxué. | She is teaching economics at Taiwan University right now. |
| A: Wǒ hěn xiǎng gěi nǐmen liǎngwèi jièshào jièshào. | I would very much like to introduce the two of you. |
| 3. B: Nà tài hǎo le! | That's wonderful! |
| B: Hěn xīwang gēn ta tán. | I wish very much to talk with her. |
| B: Búguò, kǒngpà wǒde Yīngwén bù xíng. | However, I'm afraid that my English isn't good enough. |
| B: Búdàn shuōde bù hǎo, yǒu shíhou yě tīngbudǒng. | Not only don't I speak well, (but) sometimes I can't understand what I hear either. |
| 4. A: Nàli, nàli. | Not at all, not at all. |
| A: Nín shuōde gēn Měiguó rén yíyàng hǎo. | You speak as well as an American. |
| 5. *A: Zěnmeyàng? Liùdiǎn bàn duì nín fāngbian bu fāngbian? | How shall we do it? Would six-thirty be convenient for you? |
| B: Fāngbian, fāngbian. | That would be fine. |
| 6. A: Wǒ méi qǐng shénme rén. Hěn suíbiàn. | I haven't invited anyone special. It's very informal. |
| B: Nà jiù xiān xiè le. | Well then, I'll thank you in advance. |

*The remaining sentences in this exchange occur on the C-1 tape.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

- | | |
|--------------|------------------------|
| 7. bù tóng | to be different |
| 8. chá | tea |
| 9. chī fàn | to eat, to have a meal |
| 10. dànshi | but |
| 11. érqiě | furthermore, moreover |
| 12. fàn | (cooked) rice |
| 13. hē | to drink |
| 14. jiāo shū | to teach |



VOCABULARY

biǎnfàn	a simple, informal meal
búdàn...yě	not only...but also
búguò	however, but
bù tóng	to be different
chá	tea
chī fàn	to eat, to have a meal
dànshi	but
érqiě	furthermore, moreover
fàn	(cooked) rice
hē	to drink
héibì	why is it necessary (to)
jiāo shū	to teach
jièshao	to introduce
kǒngpà	to be afraid that (something is or is not the case)
suíbiàn	to be informal/casual; as you like, as you wish, whatever suits you, "according to convenience"
tài hǎo le!	wonderful!
tīngbudǒng	cannot understand
tīngdedǒng	can understand
xīwàng (xīwang)	to hope, to wish to
yíyàng	to be alike/equal
yǒu shíhou (yǒu shihou)	sometimes
<u>(introduced on C-2 tape)</u>	
cānjiā	to attend
dǎ (ge) diànhuà	to make a phone call
hǎode duō	much better
tīng diànhuà	to answer the phone
yǎnhuò	fireworks display
yóuyuánhuì	carnival
zhèng hǎo	just right

REFERENCE NOTES

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. A: Huáng Kēzhǎng, nín xiàge Xīngqīliù yǒu gōngfu ma? | Section Chief Huáng, are you free Saturday of next week? |
| A: Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nín hé nín fūren dào wǒmen jiā lái chī ge biānfàn. | I would like to invite you and your wife to come to our house for a simple meal. |

Notes on No. 1

Xiàge Xīngqīliù means "Saturday of next week." "Saturday of this week" is zhèige Xīngqīliù, and "Saturday of last week" is shàngge Xīngqīliù.*

Chī ge biānfàn: Here the verb chī, "to eat [something]," takes the object (yí)ge biānfàn, "a simple/informal family meal." When talking about the general activity of eating, however, use chī with the general object fàn, literally "(cooked) rice": chī fàn, "to eat"

The word biānfàn is used as a modest description in inviting guests for a meal served in the home. The meal is generally "simple" only in the sense of not being a banquet. A Chinese family meal usually consists of several dishes plus a soup.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 2. B: Nín hébì zhème kèqi? | Why is it necessary to be so polite? |
| A: Bú shì kèqi. | It's not politeness. |
| A: Wǒ yǒu yíge péngyou gāng cóng Měiguó lái. | I have a friend who has just come from America. |
| A: Tā xiànzài zài Táiwān Dàxué jiāo jīngjìxué. | She is teaching economics at Taiwan University right now. |
| A: Wǒ hěn xiǎng gěi nimen liǎngwèi jièshào jièshào. | I would very much like to introduce the two of you. |

*The words "this," "next," and "last" in English are often ambiguous. "This" sometimes means "just past," sometimes "the coming," and sometimes "of next week." "Next" sometimes means "the coming" and sometimes means "of next week." "Last" sometimes means "just past" and sometimes means "of last week." In Chinese, however, zhèige usually means "of this week"; xiàge, "of next week"; and shàngge, "of last week." But ambiguities do sometimes arise.

Some Chinese consider that the week begins on Sunday. Probably most Chinese, however, consider Monday the first day of the week.

Notes on No. 2

Hébì is a somewhat formal way of saying "Why is it necessary to...?" Hé is a literary word for "why." Bì is a literary word for "must." (You may recognize it from bú bì, "need not," "to be unnecessary.")

Notice that the first speaker in exchange 2 does not respond to the dinner invitation with an immediate "Thank you, I would love to," as one might do in English. Instead, the Chinese prefer the equivalent of "That's too kind of you" or "Oh, you really shouldn't." When you receive an indefinite invitation (like "I hope you can come over to my house for dinner some day"), do not ask immediately for the date and time. Rather, you should thank the person for his politeness and say that you also hope that you can get together. Vague invitations may simply be in superficial accordance with the rules of etiquette, and you might put your acquaintance on the spot by accepting.

Bú shì kèqì is the appropriate response when a person suggests that you are treating him too politely.

Jiāo, "to teach," is a verb which requires a general object when no specific object is mentioned. Contrast jiāo shū, "to teach," with jiāo jīngjìxué, "to teach economics."

Nǐmen liǎngwèi means "the two of you," or "you two." The other plural pronouns may be used similarly:

Tāmen sìge rén dōu yǐjīng qùguo le.	Those four have all been there already.
Tāmen sānge rén dōu xiǎng niàn lìshǐ.	All three of them are planning to study history.

A number phrase may also follow a list of nouns or pronouns in Chinese. Either the listing or the number is usually omitted in the English translation.

Wǒ, nǐ, tā sānge rén dōu qù, hǎo bu hǎo?	Why don't all three of us go?
Lǐ Xiānsheng gēn Wáng Xiānsheng liǎngwèi dōu gěi wo dǎle diànhuà le.	Both Mr. Lǐ and Mr. Wáng (the two of them) called me.

Gěi nǐmen liǎngwèi jièshào jièshào: There are two things to note in this sentence. First of all, while the English language "introduces two people TO each other," the Chinese language "introduces FOR the two people," gěi...jièshào. Secondly, the speaker has chosen to repeat the verb jièshào. In a sentence expressing the speaker's desired course of action, the reduplicated form of the verb makes the statement less blunt and demanding.

3. B: Nà tài hǎo le! That's wonderful!
 B: Hěn xīwang gēn ta tántan. I wish very much to talk with her.
 B: Búguò, kǒngpà wǒde Yīngwén However, I'm afraid that my English
 bù xǐng. isn't good enough.
 B: Búdàn shuōde bù hǎo, yǒu Not only don't I speak well, (but)
 shíhou yě tīngbudǒng. sometimes I can't understand what
 I hear either.

Notes on No. 3

Tài hǎo le, "wonderful," or, more literally, "too good." You have seen tài translated as "excessively," or "too": "It's too expensive!" Tài guì le! In other contexts, tài simply indicates an extreme degree and is translated as "very." When used this way, tài is commonly heavily stressed.

Zhèiběn shū zhēn shì tài yǒu This book is really very interesting!
 yìsi le!

Búguò, "however," is often interchangeable with kěshì, "but," and is therefore used more frequently than the English "however."

Kǒngpà means "to be afraid that [something is/is not the case]." It sometimes means "probably," as in Zhèiběn shū kǒngpà shì tāde, "This book is probably his."

Búdàn...yě... is equivalent to the English "not only...but also...." Here are some examples:

Tā búdàn huì shuō Zhōngwén, yě huì shuō Rìwén.	Not only can he speak Chinese, but he can also speak Japanese.
Tā búdàn bù xǐhuan hóngde, yě bù xǐhuan lánde.	Not only doesn't he like the red one, but he doesn't like the blue one either.

Tīngbudǒng, "can't understand": The verb dǒng is used to indicate the result in a compound verb of result. Here is another example of dǒng used in this way:

Zhōngwén bàozhǐ nǐ kàndedǒng kànbudǒng?	Can you read (and understand) Chinese newspapers?
--	--

Shuōde bù hǎo VS. tīngbudǒng: The many ways in which one-syllable Chinese verbs may be combined to make patterns and compounds can be confusing. In No. 3, you see both an action verb and its manner adverb (in the negative), shuōde bù hǎo, and a compound verb of result (in its "unable" form), tīngbudǒng. Compare these two forms:

ACTION					ACTION MARKER or NEG.		
VERB	MARKER	NEG.	ADV.	MANNER	VERB	(not both)	RESULT
shuō	-DE	bù		hǎo	tīng	-bù	-dǒng
shuō	-DE		hěn	hǎo	tīng	-de	-dǒng

The marker de is always part of the manner adverb expression but alternates with bù in compound verbs of result. Manner adverb expressions expand to allow not only for negation but also for additional adverbs such as hěn and tāi. Compound verbs of result cannot do this. There are always three, and only three, parts to the compound verb of result.

4. A: Nálì, nálì. Not at all, not at all.
 A: Nín shuōde gēn Měiguó rén You speak as well as an American.
 yíyàng hǎo.
5. A: Zěnmeyàng? Liùdiǎn bàn duì How shall we do it? Would six-thirty
 nín fāngbian bu fangbian? be convenient for you?
 B: Fāngbian, fāngbian. That would be fine.

Notes on Nos. 4-5

Gēn...yíyàng hǎo: Yíyàng is an adjectival verb meaning "to be the same." When a sentence tells you in what respect the compared items are alike, yíyàng acts as an adverb and may be translated as "equally."

Wǒmen liǎngge rénde chē	yíyàng.
(the cars belonging to the two of us	alike)

"Our cars are alike."

Wǒmen liǎngge rénde chē	yíyàng guǐ.
(the cars belonging to the two of us	equally expensive)

"Our cars are equally expensive."

The area of comparability may be described by predicates other than adjectival verbs.

Tāmen liǎngge rén	dōu	yíyàng	xǐhuan	niàn shū.
(the two of them	both	equally	like	to study)

"The two of them are equally studious."

The items being compared may be expressed separately, using gēn. In this case, gēn is the prepositional verb meaning "with." The item preceding gēn is compared WITH the object of gēn.

Wǒde chē	gēn	tāde chē	yíyàng.
(my car	with	his car	alike)

"My car is like his."

Gēn may be used to compare nouns, pronouns, noun phrases, and clauses. Often, one of the two phrases or clauses is a shorter form of the other.

Nǐ shuōde	gēn	Měiguó rén (shuōde)	yíyàng	hǎo.
(you speak	with	American [speak]	equally	good)

"You speak as well as an American."

Wǒde chē	gēn	tāde (chē)	yíyàng.
(my car	with	his [car]	alike)

"My car is like his (car)."

Nǐ (kāide)	gēn	wǒ	kāide	yíyàng	kuài.
(you [drive]	with	me	drive	equally	fast)

"You drive as fast as I do."

6. A: Wǒ méi qǐng shénme rén. Hěn suíbiàn. I haven't invited anyone special.
It's very informal.
B: Nà jiù xiān xiè le. Well then, I'll thank you in advance.

Notes on No. 6

Méi qǐng shénme rén: In this sentence, shénme is not the question word "what" but is the indefinite "any." When used with bù or méi, shénme rén means "anyone special," or "anyone in particular." All question words may follow the verbs in negative statements to give similar meanings. Here are some examples of "any___ special" meanings:

- | | |
|---|---|
| Wǒ <u>méi</u> <u>chī</u> <u>shénme</u> fàn. | I didn't eat <u>much of anything</u> . |
| Wǒ <u>méi</u> <u>gēn</u> <u>shéi</u> qù. | I didn't go with <u>anybody special</u> . |
| Wǒ <u>méi</u> <u>dào</u> <u>nǎr</u> qù. | I didn't go <u>anyplace in particular</u> . |

Wǒ méiyǒu duōshǎo qián.

I don't have any money to speak of.

Wǒ bú yào jǐge.

I don't want but a few. (I want only a few.)

Suíbiàn is a frequently used expression which has connotations of "casual," as contrasted with kèqì, "proper" or "formal." Literally, suíbiàn means "according to convenience." Here are some examples:

Zěnmē zuò?

How shall we do it?

Suíbiàn.

However you like.

Suíbiàn shénme shíhòu lái.

Come anytime you like.

Suíbiàn zuò nǎr dōu kěyǐ.

You may sit anywhere you like.

Nà jiù xiān xiè le: In this sentence, nà is acting as an adverb meaning "in that case," "if so," or "then." The English translation "I'll thank you in advance, then" is very formal. You would be more likely to say something like "Great. I'm looking forward to it."

- | | |
|--------------|------------------------|
| 7. bù tóng | to be different |
| 8. chá | tea |
| 9. chī fàn | to eat, to have a meal |
| 10. dànshí | but |
| 11. érguǐ | furthermore, moreover |
| 12. fàn | (cooked) rice |
| 13. hē | to drink |
| 14. jiāo shū | to teach |

Notes on Additional Required Vocabulary

Bù tóng may be used in much the same way as bù yíyàng. Note that bù tóng occurs only in the negative. (There is no tóng.)

Shànghǎi huà hé Běijīng huà
hěn bù tóng.

The Shànghǎi dialect and the Běijīng
dialect are very different.

Chī fàn, "to eat," is an example of a verb plus a general object used to express a general activity. The verb chī may also take specific objects, such as miàn, "noodles."

Dànshí, "but," is used much like kěshì, "but."

Héběi rén tīngdédǒng Běijīng
huà ma?

Can people from Héběi understand
the Běijīng dialect?

Tīngdédǒng, dànshí Héběi huà
hé Běijīng huà bù yíyàng.

Yes, but the Héběi dialect and the
Běijīng dialect are different.

Érqiě, "furthermore," "moreover": Use érqiě at the beginning of a sentence or clause.

Zhèige huāpíng tài guì, érqiě	This vase is too expensive, and
yě tài dà le. Wǒ bù xiǎng	furthermore it's too big. I don't
mǎi.	want to buy it.

Fàn, "(cooked) rice": The definition of fàn is qualified as "cooked" because the Chinese use several words for "rice," depending on whether it is in the field, ready to cook, or on the table.

Jiāo shū is a verb plus a general object meaning "to teach." Jiāo may be used without its general object, as in jiāo Zhōngwén, "teach the Chinese language."

DRILLS

A. Substitution Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Huáng Kēzhǎng, nǐ
míngtiān wǎnshang yǒu
gōngfu ma?
(cue) míngtiān
zǎoshang
(Section Chief Huáng,
are you free tomorrow
evening?)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Huáng Kēzhǎng, nǐ míngtiān
zǎoshang yǒu gōngfu ma?
(Section Chief Huáng, are you
free tomorrow morning?)</p> |
| <p>2. Huáng Kēzhǎng, nǐ míngtiān
zǎoshang yǒu gōngfu ma?
Xīngqīsi</p> | <p>Huáng Kēzhǎng, nǐ Xīngqīsi
yǒu gōngfu ma?</p> |
| <p>3. Huáng Kēzhǎng, nǐ Xīngqīsi
yǒu gōngfu ma?
jīntiān wǎnshang</p> | <p>Huáng Kēzhǎng, nǐ jīntiān wǎnshang
yǒu gōngfu ma?</p> |
| <p>4. Huáng Kēzhǎng, nǐ jīntiān
wǎnshang yǒu gōngfu ma?
xià Xīngqīliù</p> | <p>Huáng Kēzhǎng, nǐ xià Xīngqīliù
yǒu gōngfu ma?</p> |
| <p>5. Huáng Kēzhǎng, nǐ xià Xīngqīliù
yǒu gōngfu ma?
zhèige Xīngqīwǔ</p> | <p>Huáng Kēzhǎng, nǐ zhèige Xīngqīwǔ
yǒu gōngfu ma?</p> |
| <p>6. Huáng Kēzhǎng, nǐ zhèige
Xīngqīwǔ yǒu gōngfu ma?
zhèige yuè qíhào</p> | <p>Huáng Kēzhǎng, nǐ zhèige yuè qíhào
yǒu gōngfu ma?</p> |
| <p>7. Huáng Kēzhǎng, nǐ zhèige yuè
qíhào yǒu gōngfu ma?</p> | |

B. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nín.
(cue) wǒmen jiā
(I would like to invite you.)</p> <p>OR Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nín.
(cue) fānguǎnr
(I would like to invite you.)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nín dào wǒmen
jiā lái chī ge biǎnfàn.
(I would like to invite you to
our house for a simple meal.)</p> <p>Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nín dào fānguǎnr
qù chī ge biǎnfàn.
(I would like to invite you to
go to a restaurant for a
simple meal.)</p> |
| <p>2. Tā xiǎng qǐng nín.
Mínzú Fàndiàn</p> | <p>Tā xiǎng qǐng nín dào Mínzú Fàndiàn
qù chī ge biǎnfàn.</p> |
| <p>3. Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nín.
wǒ fùmǔ jiā</p> | <p>Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nín dào wǒ fùmǔ jiā
lái chī ge biǎnfàn.</p> |
| <p>4. Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nín.
Běijīng Fàndiàn</p> | <p>Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nín dào Běijīng
Fàndiàn qù chī ge biǎnfàn.</p> |
| <p>5. Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nín.
nèige fānguǎnr</p> | <p>Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nín dào nèige fānguǎnr
qù chī ge biǎnfàn.</p> |
| <p>6. Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nín.
wǒ jiā</p> | <p>Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nín dào wǒ jiā lái
chī ge biǎnfàn.</p> |

C. Response Drill

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Tā zài Táiwān Dàxué
gōngzuò ma?
(cue) jīngjì xué
(Does he work at Taiwan
University?)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Duì le. Tā zài Táiwān Dàxué
jiāo jīngjì xué.
(That's right. He teaches
economics at Taiwan
University.)</p> |
| <p>2. Tā zài Dézhōu Dàxué gōngzuò ma?
lìshǐ</p> | <p>Duì le. Tā zài Dézhōu Dàxué jiāo
lìshǐ.</p> |
| <p>3. Lǐ Xiānsheng zài Jiāzhōu Dàxué
gōngzuò ma? zhèngzhì xué</p> | <p>Duì le. Tā zài Jiāzhōu Dàxué jiāo
zhèngzhì xué.</p> |
| <p>4. Chén Xiānsheng zài Bīnzhōu
Dàxué gōngzuò ma? Zhōngwén</p> | <p>Duì le. Tā zài Bīnzhōu Dàxué jiāo
Zhōngwén.</p> |
| <p>5. Àndésēn Xiānsheng zài Táiwān
Dàxué gōngzuò ma?
Yīngguó wénxué</p> | <p>Duì le. Tā zài Táiwān Dàxué jiāo
Yīngguó wénxué.</p> |

6. Wáng Xiānsheng zài Táiwān Dàxué
gōngzuò ma?
Zhōngguó wénxué

Duì le. Tā zài Táiwān Dàxué jiāo
Zhōngguó wénxué.

7. Zhào Xiǎojie zài Táiwān Dàxué
gōngzuò ma?
Zhōngguó lìshǐ

Duì le. Tā zài Táiwān Dàxué jiāo
Zhōngguó lìshǐ.

D. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Wǒ gěi nǐmen jièshao
jièshao.
(cue) Wáng Tóngzhì
(I'll introduce you.)

You: Wǒ hěn xiǎng gěi nǐmen gēn
Wáng Tóngzhì jièshao jièshao.
(I would very much like to
introduce you and Comrade
Wang.)

2. Wǒ gěi nǐmen jièshao jièshao.
Liú Tóngzhì

Wǒ hěn xiǎng gěi nǐmen gēn Liú
Tóngzhì jièshao jièshao.

3. Wǒ gěi nǐmen jièshao jièshao.
Zhào Tóngzhì

Wǒ hěn xiǎng gěi nǐmen gēn Zhào
Tóngzhì jièshao jièshao.

4. Wǒ gěi nǐmen jièshao jièshao.
Zhāng Xiānsheng

Wǒ hěn xiǎng gěi nǐmen gēn Zhāng
Xiānsheng jièshao jièshao.

5. Wǒ gěi nǐmen jièshao jièshao.
Yáng Nǚshì

Wǒ hěn xiǎng gěi nǐmen gēn Yáng
Nǚshì jièshao jièshao.

6. Wǒ gěi nǐmen jièshao jièshao.
Zhāng Kēzhāng

Wǒ hěn xiǎng gěi nǐmen gēn Zhāng
Kēzhāng jièshao jièshao.

7. Wǒ gěi nǐmen jièshao jièshao.
Lǐ Shàoxiǎo

Wǒ hěn xiǎng gěi nǐmen gēn Lǐ
Shàoxiǎo jièshao jièshao.

E. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Tā tīngbujìan.
(cue) kànbujìan
(He can't hear.)

You: Tā búdàn tīngbujìan yě
kànbujìan.
(Not only can't he hear, [but]
he can't see either.)

2. Tā shuōbùduì. tīngbudǒng
3. Tā chībuhǎo. hēbuhǎo
4. Tā shuōbùduì. xiěbùduì
5. Tā kànbudǒng. tīngbudǒng
6. Tā tīngbudǒng. shuōbùduì
7. Tā kànbujìan. tīngbujìan

Tā búdàn shuōbùduì yě tīngbudǒng.
Tā búdàn chībuhǎo yě hēbuhǎo.
Tā búdàn shuōbùduì yě xiěbùduì.
Tā búdàn kànbudǒng yě tīngbudǒng.
Tā búdàn tīngbudǒng yě shuōbùduì.
Tā búdàn kànbujìan yě tīngbujìan.

F. Combination Drill

1. Speaker: Tā shuōde bù hǎo. Tā
tīngbudǒng.
(He speaks poorly. He
can't understand.)

OR Tā shuōde bù hǎo. Wǒ
shuōde bù hǎo.
(He speaks poorly. I
speak poorly.)

You: Tā búdàn shuōde bù hǎo yě
tīngbudǒng.
(He not only speaks poorly,
[but] he can't understand
either.)

Búdàn tā shuōde bù hǎo wǒ yě
shuōde bù hǎo.
(Not only does he speak poorly,
[but] I speak poorly too.)

2. Tā niànde hǎo. Tā xiědehǎo.
3. Tā niànde hǎo. Wǒ niànde hǎo.
4. Tā tīngbudǒng. Tā shuōbuhǎo.
5. Tā kāide bù hǎo. Wǒ kāide bù
hǎo.
6. Tā kànbujìan. Tā tīngbudǒng.

Tā búdàn niànde hǎo yě xiědehǎo.
Búdàn tā niànde hǎo wǒ yě niànde hǎo.
Tā búdàn tīngbudǒng yě shuōbuhǎo.
Búdàn tā kāide bù hǎo wǒ yě kāide
bù hǎo.
Tā búdàn kànbujìan yě tīngbudǒng.

G. Transformation Drill

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Wǒ bù néng dào Zhōngguó qù. Wǒde Zhōngwén bù xíng.
(I can't go to China.
My Chinese isn't good enough.)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Wǒ hěn xīwàng dào Zhōngguó qù, búguò kǒngpà wǒde Zhōngwén bù xíng.
(I hope very much to go to China, but I'm afraid my Chinese isn't good enough.)</p> |
| <p>2. Tā bù kéyǐ xué Zhōngwén. Tā méiyǒu gōngfú.</p> | <p>Tā hěn xīwàng xué Zhōngwén, búguò kǒngpà tā méiyǒu gōngfú.</p> |
| <p>3. Wǒ bù kéyǐ mǎi dōngxī. Wǒde qián bú gòu.</p> | <p>Wǒ hěn xīwàng mǎi dōngxī, búguò kǒngpà wǒde qián bú gòu.</p> |
| <p>4. Wǒ bù néng qù kàn péngyou. Wǒ méiyǒu gōngfú.</p> | <p>Wǒ hěn xīwàng qù kàn péngyou, búguò kǒngpà wǒ méiyǒu gōngfú.</p> |
| <p>5. Wǒ bù néng shuō Zhōngguó huà. Wǒde Zhōngguó huà bù xíng.</p> | <p>Wǒ hěn xīwàng shuō Zhōngguó huà, búguò kǒngpà wǒde Zhōngguó huà bù xíng.</p> |
| <p>6. Wǒ bù néng gēn tā qù chī fàn. Wǒ méiyǒu shíjiān.</p> | <p>Wǒ hěn xīwàng gēn tā qù chī fàn, búguò kǒngpà wǒ méiyǒu shíjiān.</p> |
| <p>7. Wǒ bù kéyǐ qù kāi huì. Wǒ tīngbudǒng tāmen shuōde huà.</p> | <p>Wǒ hěn xīwàng qù kāi huì, búguò kǒngpà wǒ tīngbudǒng tāmen shuōde huà.</p> |

H. Transformation Drill

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Nǐde chá gēn tāde yíyàng duō.
(cue) hē
(You have as much tea as he does.)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Nǐ hē chá, hēde gēn tā yíyàng duō.
(You drink as much tea as he does.)</p> |
| <p>2. Nǐde dōngxī gēn tāde yíyàng piányi. mǎi</p> | <p>Nǐ mǎi dōngxī, mǎide gēn tā yíyàng piányi.</p> |
| <p>3. Nǐde shū gēn tāde yíyàng duō. niàn</p> | <p>Nǐ niàn shū, niànde gēn tā yíyàng duō.</p> |
| <p>4. Nǐde shū gēn tāde yíyàng hǎo. jiāo</p> | <p>Nǐ jiāo shū, jiāode gēn tā yíyàng hǎo.</p> |

- | | |
|---|---|
| 5. Nǐde fàn gēn tāde yíyàng duō.
chǐ | Nǐ chǐ fàn, chǐde gēn tā yíyàng duō. |
| 6. Nǐde diǎnhuà gēn tāde yíyàng duō.
dǎ | Nǐ dǎ diǎnhuà, dǎde gēn tā yíyàng duō. |
| 7. Nǐde Zhōngguó huà gēn tāde yíyàng hǎo.
shuō | Nǐ shuō Zhōngguó huà, shuōde gēn tā yíyàng hǎo. |

I. Response Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Nǐ qǐngle jǐge rén?
(How many people did you invite?) | <u>You</u> : Wǒ méi qǐng jǐge rén.
(I didn't invite many at all.) |
| OR Tā hē shénme?
(What does he drink?) | Tā bù hē shénme.
(He doesn't drink much of anything.) |
| 2. Nǐ qǐng shéi? | Wǒ bù qǐng shéi. |
| 3. Tā mǎile jǐběn shū? | Tā méi mǎi jǐběn shū. |
| 4. Nǐ qǐng shénme rén? | Wǒ bù qǐng shénme rén. |
| 5. Tā dào nǎr qù le? | Tā méi dào nǎr qù. |
| 6. Nǐ yǒu duōshao qián? | Wǒ méiyǒu duōshao qián. |

UNIT 4

REFERENCE LIST

1. A: Huáng Kēzhǎng, Huáng Tàitai, huānyíng, huānyíng. Section Chief Huáng, Mrs. Huáng--welcome.
A: Qǐng jìn. Please come in.
2. B: Fù Tàitai, nín hǎo? How are you, Mrs. Franklin?
B: Zhè shì yìdiǎn xiǎo yìsi. Here is a small token of appreciation.
3. B: Wǒ zhīdao nín xǐhuan shānshuǐ huà. I know you like landscape paintings.
B: Tèbié qǐng péngyou gěi nín huàle yìzhāng. I asked a friend to paint one especially for you.
*A: Nín zhēn shì tài kèqi. Xièxie. You are really too polite. Thanks.
A: Lái, wǒ gěi nimen jièshao jièshao. Come. I'll introduce the two of you.
4. A: Zhèiwei shì Hé Jiàoshòu, zài Táidà jiāo jīngjixué. This is Professor Hollins, who teaches economics at Taiwan University.
A: Hé Jiàoshòu, zhèiwei shì Huáng Kēzhǎng, zài Táiwān Yínháng gōngzuò. Professor Hollins, this is Section Chief Huáng, who works at the Bank of Taiwan.
A: Zhèiwei shì Huáng Tàitai. This is Mrs. Huáng.
5. B: Jiǔyǎng, jiǔyǎng. Glad to meet you.
B: Nín láile duó jiǔ le? How long have you been here?
C: Jiǔyǎng. Wǒ gāng lái liǎngge yuè. Glad to meet you. It has been only two months since I came.
6. C: Hái yǒu hěn duō bù shóuxide dīfang. There is still much I'm not familiar with.
C: Yǐhòu hái yào xiàng nín qǐngjiào. Later I'll need to request more advice from you.

*The remaining sentences in this exchange occur on the C-1 tape.

7. B: Nǎli, nǎli.

Not at all, not at all.

B: Xīwang yǐhòu yǒu jīhui duō
jiànmiàn.

I hope that in the future we will
have an opportunity to meet more.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------------------|
| 8. fāngfǎ | method, way, means |
| 9. fǎzi | method, way |
| 10. huà | painting (Běijīng pronunciation) |
| 11. qǐng zuò | please sit down |
| 12. shèhuìxué | sociology |
| 13. túshūguǎn | library |
| 14. zuò | to sit |

VOCABULARY

fāngfǎ	method, way, means
fázi	method, way (Běijīng)
huà	to paint
huà(r) (yìzhāng)	a painting
huānyíng	to welcome
jiànmiàn	to meet someone, to see someone
jiàoshòu	professor
jìn	to enter
jiǔyǎng	glad to meet you
qǐngjiào	to ask advice, to consult
qǐng zuò	please sit down
shānshuǐ	mountains and rivers, scenery with hills and water
shānshuǐ huà(r) (yìzhāng)	landscape painting
shèhuìxué	sociology
shóuxi	to be familiar
Táidà	Taiwan University
tèbié	especially
túshūguǎn	library
xiàng	towards; from
xiǎo yìsī	a token of appreciation
zuò	to sit

(introduced on C-2 and P-2 tapes)

biǎoyǎn	to give a demonstration
bú dà hǎo mǎi	not very easy to buy
duì...shóuxi	to be familiar with
Jiàoyùbù	Ministry of Education
mǎi cài	to buy groceries
sòng gei	to give to
xǐ yīshang	to wash clothes
yánjiū	to study, to do research
yòu'eryuán	kindergarten
yóu huà	oil painting
zhǎnlǎn	exhibition
zhàogu	to take care of
zuò fàn	to cook
zuòyè	homework

REFERENCE NOTES

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| 1. | A: Huáng Kēzhǎng, Huáng Tàitai,
huānyíng, huānyíng. | Section Chief Huáng, Mrs. Huáng--
welcome. |
| | A: Qǐng jìn. | Please come in. |
| 2. | B: Fù Tàitai, nín hǎo? | How are you, Mrs. Franklin? |
| | B: Zhè shì yìdiǎn xiǎo yìsi. | Here is a small token of appreciation. |

Note on Nos. 1-2

Xiǎo yìsi: You have already seen yìsi in the expression yǒu yìsi, "to be interesting." Yìsi means "meaning," "significance," "intention," "idea." In No. 2, above, xiǎo yìsi (literally, "small [good] intent") is an idiomatic expression meaning "a small (token of my) feelings of appreciation."

- | | | |
|----|---|--|
| 3. | B: Wǒ zhīdao nín xǐhuan shān-
shuǐ huà. | I know you like landscape paintings. |
| | B: Tèbié qǐng péngyou gěi nín
huàle yìzhāng. | I asked a friend to paint one
especially for you. |
| | A: Nín zhēn shì tài kèqi.
Xièxie. | You are really too polite. Thanks. |
| | A: Lái, wǒ gěi nimen jièshao
jièshao. | Come. I'll introduce the two of you. |

Notes on No. 3

Shānshuǐ, "mountains and rivers," "scenery with hills and water," is a compound made up of shān, "mountain," and shuǐ, "water." In shānshuǐ, shuǐ refers to rivers or lakes.

Tèbié qǐng péngyou gěi nín huàle yìzhāng: Notice that the verb huà is followed by the completion marker le. For this reason, the sentence means that the painting has been finished. The completed-action sense of huàle might be captured by looser translations of the sentence, like "I asked a friend, and he painted one for you" and "I asked a friend, who painted one for you."

The sentence Wǒ tèbié qǐng péngyou gěi nín huà yìzhāng, without le, does not indicate whether the painting has been finished or not. The sentence might be used when a speaker thinks that a painting has not yet been finished.

Zhēn shì tài kèqí, "really too polite," is a variation of Nín zhēn tài kèqí. Shì is sometimes used simply to show that the subject of a sentence fits the description that follows.

4. A: Zhèiwei shì Hé Jiàoshòu, zài Táidà jiāo jīngjixué. This is Professor Hollins, who teaches economics at Taiwan University.
- A: Hé Jiàoshòu, zhèiwei shì Huáng Kēzhǎng, zài Táiwān Yínháng gōngzuò. Professor Hollins, this is Section Chief Huáng, who works at the Bank of Taiwan.
- A: Zhèiwei shì Huáng Tàitai. This is Mrs. Huáng.

Notes on No. 4

Jiàoshòu, "professor": The first syllable in this word means "teaching." Notice that the tone on jiào is different from the tone on the verb "to teach," jiāo.

Táidà is the abbreviation for Táiwān Dàxué, "Taiwan University."

Zhèiwei shì Huáng Kēzhǎng, zài Táiwān Yínháng gōngzuò looks like a run-on sentence, with the pronoun tā dropped from the second part of the sentence. In Chinese, this is a perfectly good way to add a second clause to a sentence. To characterize a person or thing just identified, the Chinese simply attach a descriptive sentence and omit the subject. You have already learned this pattern: Wángfǔjǐng Dàjiē yǒu yige Xīnhuá Shūdiàn, hěn dà. Here are some additional examples:

- Tā tàitai shì Rìběn rén, His wife is Japanese; she is in
xiànzài zài Shànghǎi. Shànghǎi now.
- Wǒ yǒu yige péngyou xīng Wú, I have a friend named Wú who teaches
zài Dōnghǎi Dàxué jiāo shū, at Dōnghǎi University. He is
míngnián xiǎng dào Měiguó qù. planning to go to America next
year.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 5. B: Jiǔyǎng, jiǔyǎng. | Glad to meet you. |
| B: Nín lái le duō jiǔ le? | How long have you been here? |
| C: Jiǔyǎng. Wǒ gāng lái liǎngge yuè. | Glad to meet you. It has been only two months since I came. |

Notes on No. 5

Jiǔyǎng means, literally, "I have looked up to you for a long time" or "I have looked forward to meeting you." It is used when meeting someone of higher status. Because jiǔyǎng implies a status difference, the expression is not often used in the PRC.

Gāng, "only just": You have learned the sentence Wǒ lái le liǎngge yuè le, "I have been here two months now." In the last sentence of exchange 5, notice that no le is needed. The focus has shifted from the coming to the shortness of the period; that is, the focus is on gāng.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 6. C: Hái yǒu hěn duō bù shóuxide dìfang. | There is still much I'm not familiar with. |
| C: Yǐhòu hái yào xiàng nín qǐngjiào. | Later I'll need to request more advice from you. |

Notes on No. 6

Shóuxi, "to be familiar [with the details of something]," is also pronounced shúxi.

Dìfang means "areas," "aspects" (NOT "places") in the first sentence of No. 6. Thus shóuxide dìfang means "areas/aspects one is familiar with."

Xiàng nín qǐngjiào is a polite way of requesting advice from someone--for example, a teacher, an advisor, or a senior colleague. Here, the prepositional verb xiàng means "from." (You learned xiàng as "towards" in the Directions Module.) Literally, it means "facing." Less formally, you may also say gēn nín qǐngjiào. Qǐngjiào (literally, "request instruction") may be reduplicated or used with an object in sentences like the following:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Wǒ yào gēn nín qǐngjiào yíjiàn shì. | I would like to consult with you about something. |
| Wǒ yào gēn nín qǐngjiào qǐngjiào. | |

Yǐhòu hái yào...: In this sentence, hái means "still more," or "additionally."

7. B: Nálì, nálì. Not at all, not at all.
 B: Xīwang yǐhòu yǒu jīhui duō I hope that in the future we will
 jiànmiàn. have an opportunity to meet more.

Note on No. 7

The adjectival verb duō, "to be much," "to be many," is used in No. 7 as an adverb meaning "much," "more." Shǎo may be used in the same way.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Kāfēi bù néng duō hē. | One must not drink too much coffee. |
| Nǐ duō chī diǎnr ba. | Eat a little more. |
| Tā duō zhùle liǎngtiān. | He stayed two days longer. |
| Wǒ shǎo mǎile yīzhāng piào. | I bought one ticket too few.
(more literally, "I underbought
by one ticket.") |
| Tā shuō tā yào shǎo chī. | He says he wants to eat less (cut
down on eating). |

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------------------|
| 8. fāngfǎ | method, way, means |
| 9. fāzi | method, way |
| 10. huà | painting (Běijīng pronunciation) |
| 11. qǐng zuò | please have a seat |
| 12. shèhuìxué | sociology |
| 13. túshūguǎn | library |
| 14. zuò | to sit |

Notes on Additional Required Vocabulary

Here are a few sentences illustrating some of the words:

- | | |
|---|---|
| Nǐde shèhuìxué xuéde zhènmehǎo! Nǐ yòng shénme fāngfǎ niànde? | You learned your sociology so well!
How do you study it? |
| Měitiān zài túshūguǎn sìgezhuāngtóu. | I spend four hours in the library
everyday. |
| Ài! Wǒ méiyǒu fāzi zài túshūguǎn zuò sìgezhuāngtóu. | Boy! There's no way I can sit in
the library for four hours. |

VOCABULARY BOOSTER

Opposites

ānjìng
to be peaceful

rènao
to be lively
to be bustling
to be noisy

cháng
to be long

duǎn
to be short

cōngmíng
to be intelligent
to be bright

bēn
to be stupid
to be foolish

dà
to be large

xiǎo
to be small

dàodá
to arrive
to reach

líkāi
to leave

duì
to be correct

cuò
to make a mistake
to be wrong

gānjìng (gānjīng)
to be clean

zāng
to be dirty

gāo
to be tall

ǎi
to be short (of stature)

gāoxìng
to be happy

nánguò
to feel sorry
to feel bad
to be grieved

gōngzuò
to work

xiūxi
to rest
to relax

hǎo
to be good
to be well

huài
to be bad

jiǎndān
to be simple

fùzá (fǔzá)
to be complicated
to be complex

jiànkāng
to be healthy

kuān
to be wide
to be broad

lái
to come

lèi
to be tired

lěng
to be cold

liángkuai
to be cool

mǎn
to be full

mǎn
to be slow

máng
to be busy

niánqīng
to be young

piányi
to be inexpensive
to be cheap

piàoliang
to be beautiful

qiáng
to be strong

róngyi
to be easy

shēng
to be born

yǒu bìng
to be ill
to be sick

zhǎi
to be narrow

qù
to go

yǒu jīngshen
to be lively
to be spirited
to be vigorous

rè
to be hot

nuǎnhuo
to be warm

kōng
to be vacant
to be empty

kuài
to be fast

xián
to be idle
to be unoccupied

lǎo
to be old (in years)

guì
to be expensive

nánkàn
to be ugly

ruò
to be weak

nán
to be difficult

sǐ
to die

tián
to be sweet

tíng
to stop
to halt

tuī
to push

yuǎn
to be far

zǎo
to be early

zhēn
to be true
to be real
to be genuine

kǔ
to be bitter

zǒu
to go
to walk

lā
to pull

jìn
to be near

wǎn
to be late

jiǎ
to be false
to be fake
to be artificial

DRILLS

A. Transformation Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Wǒ xiǎng qǐng tā huà yìzhāng huà.
(I'm thinking of asking him to paint a painting.) | <u>You</u> : Wǒ tèbié qǐng tā huàle yìzhāng huà.
(I asked him especially to paint a painting.) |
| 2. Wǒ xiǎng qǐng tā chī yíci Zhōngguó fàn. | Wǒ tèbié qǐng tā chīle yíci Zhōngguó fàn. |
| 3. Wǒ xiǎng qǐng tā mǎi liǎngzhāng Táiběi dìtú. | Wǒ tèbié qǐng tā mǎile liǎngzhāng Táiběi dìtú. |
| 4. Wǒ xiǎng qǐng tā jiāo liǎngnián. | Wǒ tèbié qǐng tā jiāole liǎngnián. |
| 5. Wǒ xiǎng qǐng tā huà yìzhāng Zhōngguó huà. | Wǒ tèbié qǐng tā huàle yìzhāng Zhōngguó huà. |
| 6. Wǒ xiǎng qǐng tā lái yíci. | Wǒ tèbié qǐng tā lái yíci. |
| 7. Wǒ xiǎng qǐng tā kàn yíci diànyǐng. | Wǒ tèbié qǐng tā kànle yíci diànyǐng. |

B. Combination Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Tā shì Hé Jiàoshòu.
Tā zài Táidà jiāo jīngjìxué.
(He is Professor Hé.
He teaches economics at Taiwan University.) | <u>You</u> : Zhèiwèi shì Hé Jiàozhòu, zài Táidà jiāo jīngjìxué.
(This is Professor Hé, who teaches economics at Taiwan University.) |
| 2. Tā shì Wáng Kēzhǎng. Tā zài Wàijiāobù gōngzuò. | Zhèiwèi shì Wáng Kēzhǎng, zài Wàijiāobù gōngzuò. |
| 3. Tā shì Shěn Shàoxiǎo. Tā zài Wǔguānchù gōngzuò. | Zhèiwèi shì Shěn Shàoxiǎo, zài Wǔguānchù gōngzuò. |
| 4. Tā shì Lín Jiàoshòu. Tā zài Jiāzhōu Dàxué jiāo shū. | Zhèiwèi shì Lín Jiàoshòu, zài Jiāzhōu Dàxué jiāo shū. |

5. Tā shì Lǚ Kēzhǎng. Tā zài
Táiwān Yínháng gōngzuò.
6. Tā shì Liú Xiǎojiě. Tā zài
Táidà niàn shū.
7. Tā shì Hán Jiàoshòu. Tā zài
Táidà jiāo zhèngzhixué.

- Zhèiwèi shì Lǚ Kēzhǎng, zài Táiwān
Yínháng gōngzuò.
- Zhèiwèi shì Liú Xiǎojiě, zài Táidà
niàn shū.
- Zhèiwèi shì Hán Jiàoshòu, zài
Táidà jiāo zhèngzhixué.

C. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Yǒu hěn duō dìfang wǒ
bù shóuxi.
(There is much I'm not
familiar with.)

OR Zài zhèr, yǒu hěn duō
rén bù hē chá.
(There are many people
here who don't drink
tea.)

- You: Wǒ hái yǒu hěn duō bù shóuxide
dìfang.
(There is still much I'm not
familiar with.)

Zài zhèr, yǒu hěn duō bù hē
cháde rén.
(There are many non-tea drink-
ing people here.)

2. Yǒu hěn duō dìfang wǒ tīngbudǒng. Wǒ hái yǒu hěn duō tīngbudǒngde dìfang.
3. Zài zhèr, yǒu hěn duō rén bú kàn
bào. Zài zhèr, yǒu hěn duō bú kàn bàode
rén.
4. Zài zhèr, yǒu hěn duō rén bú huì
shuō Zhōngguó huà. Zài zhèr, yǒu hěn duō bú huì shuō
Zhōngguó huàde rén.
5. Yǒu hěn duō dìfang wǒ bú huì zuò. Wǒ hái yǒu hěn duō bú huì zuòde
dìfang.
6. Yǒu hěn duō dìfang wǒ kànbudǒng. Wǒ hái yǒu hěn duō kànbudǒngde
dìfang.

D. Transformation Drill

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Wǒmen yǐhòu jiànmǐànde
jīhui hěn duō.
(We will have many more
opportunities to meet
in the future.) | <u>You</u> : Xīwàng yǐhòu yǒu jīhui duō
jiànmǐàn.
(I hope that in the future we
will have an opportunity to
meet more.) |
| 2. Wǒ yǐhòu xiàng nín qǐngjiàode
jīhui hěn duō. | Xīwàng yǐhòu yǒu jīhui duō xiàng
nín qǐngjiào. |
| 3. Wǒmen yǐhòu shuō Zhōngguó huàde
jīhui hěn duō. | Xīwàng yǐhòu yǒu jīhui duō shuō
Zhōngguó huà. |
| 4. Wǒ yǐhòu xué Zhōngwénde jīhui
hěn duō. | Xīwàng yǐhòu yǒu jīhui duō xué
Zhōngwén. |
| 5. Wǒmen yǐhòu láide jīhui hěn duō. | Xīwàng yǐhòu yǒu jīhui duō lái. |
| 6. Wǒmen yǐhòu zài yìqǐde jīhui
hěn duō. | Xīwàng yǐhòu yǒu jīhui duō zài yìqǐ. |
| 7. Wǒ yǐhòu lǚxíngde jīhui hěn duō. | Xīwàng yǐhòu yǒu jīhui duō lǚxíng. |

E. Expansion Drill

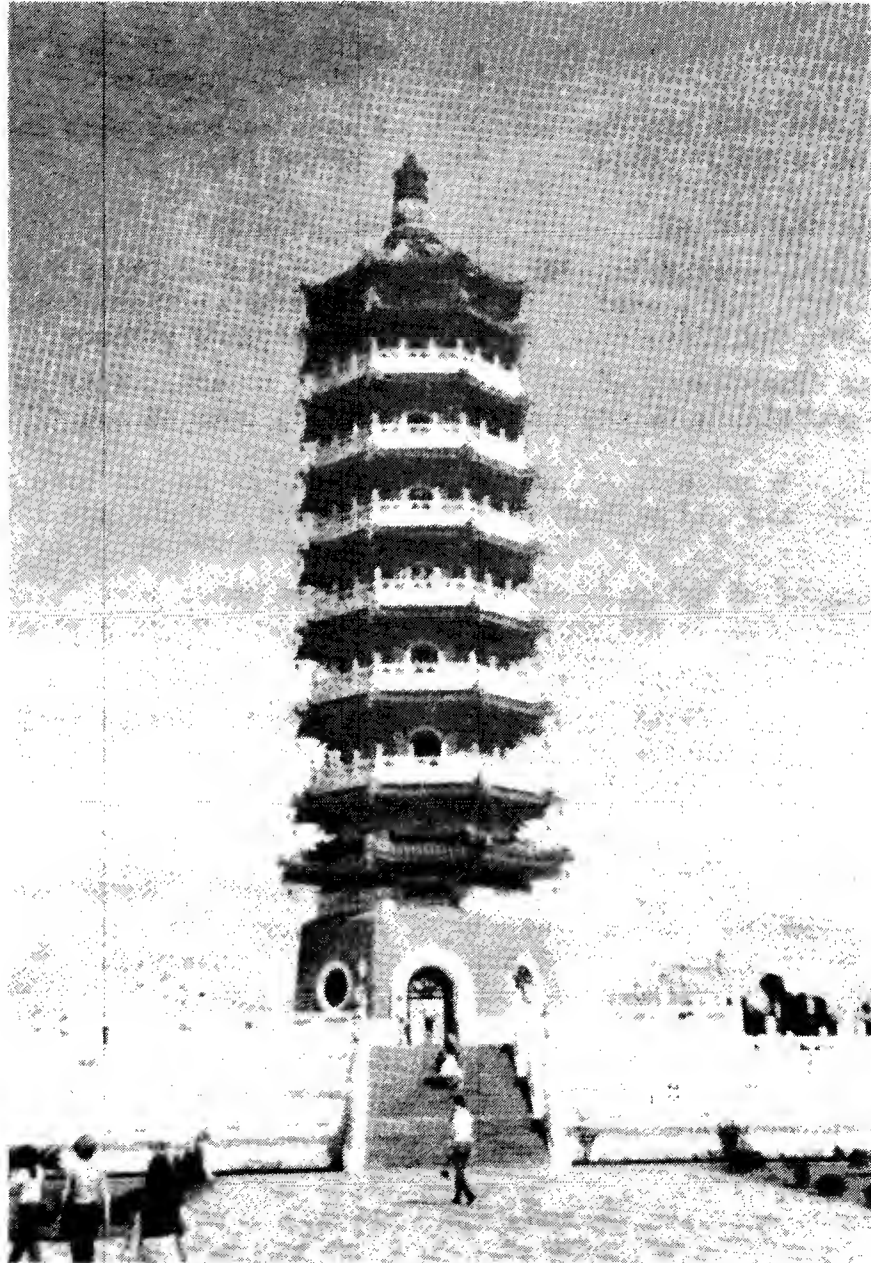
- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Huáng Kēzhǎng, huānyíng,
huānyíng.
(cue) zuò
(Section Chief Huáng,
welcome, welcome.) | <u>You</u> : Huáng Kēzhǎng, huānyíng,
huānyíng. Qǐng jìn, qǐng
jìnlai zuò.
(Section Chief Huáng, welcome,
welcome. Please come in
and sit down.) |
| 2. Wáng Xiǎojiě, nín hǎo?
zuòzuò | Wáng Xiǎojiě, nín hǎo? Qǐng jìn,
qǐng jìnlai zuòzuò. |
| 3. Lǐ Xiānsheng, nín hǎo?
hē yìdiǎn chá | Lǐ Xiānsheng, nín hǎo? Qǐng jìn,
qǐng jìnlai hē yìdiǎn chá. |
| 4. Wú Kēzhǎng, nín hǎo? zuò | Wú Kēzhǎng, nín hǎo? Qǐng jìn,
qǐng jìnlai zuò. |
| 5. Zhào Tàitai, huānyíng, huānyíng.
zuò | Zhào Tàitai, huānyíng, huānyíng.
Qǐng jìn, qǐng jìnlai zuò. |

6. Zhāng Xiānsheng, Zhāng Tàitai,
nín hǎo? zuò yìhuǐr

Zhāng Xiānsheng, Zhāng Tàitai, nín
hǎo? Qǐng jìn, qǐng jìnlai zuò
yìhuǐr.

7. Qián Kēzhǎng, hǎo jiǔ bú jiàn.
zuòzuo

Qián Kēzhǎng, hǎo jiǔ bú jiàn.
Qǐng jìn, qǐng jìnlai zuòzuo.



UNIT 5

REFERENCE LIST

(in Běijīng)

1. B: Wài. Hello.
A: Wèi, shì Wàijiāobù ma? Hello. Is this the Ministry of Foreign Affairs?
A: Wǒ yào zhǎo Lín Sìzhǎng I want to speak with Department Chief Lín.
shuō huà.
2. B: Nín shì nǎr a? Who is this?
A: Wǒ xìng Lèkēlǎiěr. Wǒ shì My name is Leclaire. I am the Commercial/Economics Officer from the French Embassy.
Fǎguó Dàshìguǎnde
Shāngwù Jīngjìguān.
B: Nín děngyíděng, wǒ gěi Wait a moment. I'll see whether
nín kǎnkān tā zài bu zai. he is here or not.
3. B: Wài, tā zhèihuǐr bú zài. Hello. He is not here at the
Nín yào liú ge huàr ma? moment. Would you like to leave
a message?
A: Lǎojiā, tā huílái de shíhou, When he comes back, please ask
nín qǐng tā gěi wǒ dǎ ge him to give me a phone call.
diànhuà.
4. B: Hǎo, qǐng nín bǎ nín de All right. Please tell me your
diànhuà hàomǎr gào sòng phone number. I'll write it
wǒ. Wǒ xiěxiàlái. down.
A: Wǒ de diànhuà shì wǔ èr My phone number is 521-331.
yāo-sān sān yāo.
5. C: Duìbuqǐ, nǐ gāngcái géi I'm sorry. When you called me just
wǒ dǎ diànhuà, wǒ bú zài. now, I wasn't in.
C: Nǐ yǒu shì ma? Can I help you with something?
A: Shì a! Wǒ nèitiān gēn Yes, you can. The other day I made
nín yuēhǎole míngtiān an appointment with you to go to
shídiǎn dào nín bàngōng- your office at ten o'clock
shì qu tán tan. tomorrow for a talk.
6. A: Yīnwèi míngtiān zǎoshang wǒ Because I have an urgent business
yǒu yíjiàn yāojǐn de shì, matter tomorrow morning, I want
suǒyǐ xiǎng wèn nín wǒmen to ask you whether we can change
néng bu néng gǎi dào xià- it [the appointment] to the
wǔ. afternoon.

*C: Xiàwǔ shénme shíhou?

What time in the afternoon?

A: Nín kàn xiàwǔ sān-sìdiǎn
zěnmeyàng? Duì nín
fāngbian bu fāngbian?

What do you think of three or four
in the afternoon? Is that
convenient for you?

C: Sìdiǎn bǐ sāndiǎn hǎo.
Wǒ sāndiǎn zhōng děi
kāi huì.

Four would be better than three.
I have to attend a meeting at
three o'clock.

A: Hǎo ba. Nà míngtiān
sìdiǎn zhōng jiàn.

All right. Well then, see you at
four o'clock tomorrow.

C: Hǎo, wǒ sìdiǎn zhōng děng
nǐ.

All right. I'll wait for you at
four o'clock.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| 7. háiishi | still |
| 8. wàiguo | foreign, abroad |
| 9. wàiguo rén | foreigner (non-Chinese) |
| 10. wūzi (yìjiān) | room |
| 11. yāo | one (telephone pronunciation) |

* The remaining sentences in this exchange occur on the C-1 tape.

VOCABULARY

bǎ	(prepositional verb which indicates the direct object)
bàngōngshì	office
gǎi	to change
gǎi dào	to change to
gāngcǎi	just now, a short time ago
háishì	still
hāomǎ(r)	number
jīngjìguān	economics officer
liú	to leave, to keep, to save
liú(ge)huà(r)	to leave a message
nèitiān	the other day
shāngwù	commercial business
shāngwùguān	commercial officer
wàiguó	foreign, abroad
wàiguó rén	foreigner (non-Chinese)
Wàijiāobù	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
wūzi (yìjiān)	room
xiěxiàlái	to write down
yāo	one (telephone pronunciation)
yāojǐn	to be important, to be urgent
yuēhǎole	to have (successfully) made arrangements, to have made an appointment
zhèihuǐr	this moment, at the moment (Běijīng)

(introduced on C-2 and drill tapes)

chūtǔ wénwù zhǎnlǎn	exhibition of archaeological finds
dǎ dao	to make a phone call to
dàibíǎotuán	delegation
gǎnbu huílái	can't make it back in time
jiàoyuán	teacher

jīnglǐ	manager
qīnzì	personally, privately
tuánzhǎng	head of the delegation
zhǔrèn	director
zìjǐ	oneself ("myself," "yourself," etc.)

(introduced in Communication Game)

chēfáng	garage
dì	ground, earth



Street scene in Shànghǎi

REFERENCE NOTES

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. B: Wài. | Hello. |
| A: Wèi, shì Wàijiāobù ma? | Hello. Is this the Ministry of Foreign Affairs? |
| A: Wǒ yào zhǎo Lín Sīzhǎng shuō huà. | I want to speak with Department Chief Lín. |

Notes on No. 1

Wàijiāobù: Wàijiāo is the word for "diplomacy" (more literally, "foreign relations"). Bù designates an organizational unit; in speaking of the Chinese government, bù is translated as "ministry."* The head of a bù is a bùzhǎng, "minister."

Wài-, "foreign," is used in terms such as wàiguó, "overseas" (literally, "foreign country") and wàiguó rén, "foreigner" (most frequently referring to a person from a non-Asian country). Literally, wài- means "outside," as in wàimian.

Yào zhǎo...shuō huà means, literally, "I would like to look for . . . to speak [with him]."

Telephone conversations: Telephone courtesy in the United States requires that a person identify himself before beginning a conversation. In China, however, it is normal for the caller to ask "Who is this?" and for the person who answers the phone to inquire "Who is calling?"

- | | |
|--|--|
| 2. B: Nín shì nǎr a? | Who is this? |
| A: Wǒ xìng Lèkēláiěr. Wǒ shì Fǎguó Dàshìguānde Shāngwù Jīngjiguān. | My name is Leclair. I am the Commercial/Economics Officer from the French Embassy. |
| B: Nín děngyíděng, wǒ gěi nín kànkan tā zài bu zai. | Wait a moment. I'll see whether he is here or not. |

Notes on No. 2

Nín shì nǎr a? is one polite way to ask who is calling. Nǎr asks for the name of the office or organization which the caller represents. You

*Bù is also used for a "department" of the U.S. government: Nèizhèngbù, "Department of the Interior"

may also say Nǐ nǎr a? To ask for the caller's name, use Qǐngwèn nǐ shì...? or Qǐngwèn nǐ guīxíng?

Fǎguo: In the PRC, the word for "France" usually has a low tone instead of a falling tone (Fàguo).

The syllable -guān means "government official," "officer," or "office-holder."

Tā zài bu zai: Zài means "to be present" here. With this meaning, zài does not have to be followed by a place word.

- | | | |
|----|---|--|
| 3. | B: Wèi, tā zhèihuǐr bú zài.
Nín yào liú ge huār ma? | Hello. He is not here at the moment.
Would you like to leave a message? |
| | A: Láojià, tā huílai de shíhou,
nín qǐng ta gěi wǒ dǎ ge
diànhuà. | When he comes back, please ask him
to give me a phone call. |

Notes on No. 3

Zhèihuǐr is a colloquial word for "now," "at the moment." The word is made up of zhè plus yìhuǐr. Its position preceding the verb shows that it refers to a point in time.

Liú ge huār: Liú means "to leave [something/someone] behind." Huār, translated in exchange 3 as "message," is the word for "speech." Directly following a verb (in this case, liú), the yǐ of unstressed yige may be omitted.

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| 4. | B: Hǎo, qǐng nín bǎ nín de diàn-
huà hàomǎr gào sòng wǒ. Wǒ
xiě xià lái. | All right. Please tell me your
phone number. I'll write it down. |
| | A: Wǒ de diànhuà shì wǔ èr yāo-
sān sān yāo. | My phone number is 521-331. |

Notes on No. 4

Hàomǎr is used for "number" in speaking of identification numbers such as a passport number. (Shùmu, "number," expresses an amount.)

Yāo is used in Běijīng for giving room numbers and telephone numbers whenever those numbers are given orally.

Xiěxialai is a compound verb which is formed like náxialai. However, while náxialai literally means "to bring down and towards the speaker," xiěxialai does NOT mean "to write in a downward direction towards the speaker." The compound xiěxialai corresponds to the English idiom "to write down."

Qǐng nín bǎ nín de diànhuà hào mǎ gào sòng wǒ illustrates some of the rules concerning the use of the prepositional verb bǎ. (Read the Transportation Module notes on bǎ.)

Bǎ is a prepositional verb used to bring the direct object of a sentence to a position preceding the main verb. To do so has certain effects on the meaning of a sentence. There are reasons why bǎ must be used, why it may not be used, and why it is optional in different kinds of sentences.

In the first sentence of exchange 4, the use of the bǎ construction is optional. You may also say Qǐng nǐ gào sòng wǒ nín de diànhuà hào mǎ. The sentence fulfills the requirements for the optional use of bǎ but has none of the features which make the use of bǎ a necessity. Let's look more closely at these different requirements and features.

a. What conditions are necessary for the use of bǎ?

(1) The object of bǎ must be acted on. In other words, the action must be performed on the object of bǎ. In the first sentence of exchange 4, nín de diànhuà hào mǎ undergoes the action gào sòng. More obvious examples are

Tā bǎ dìtú náchulai le.	He took out the map. (MAP UNDERGOES BEING TAKEN OUT)
Tā bǎ tā de chē mài le.	He sold his car. (CAR UNDERGOES BEING SOLD)
Tā bǎ nēige Zhōngguó zì xiě zai hēibǎnshang le.	He wrote that Chinese character on the chalkboard. (CHINESE CHARACTER UNDERGOES BEING WRITTEN ON THE BOARD)

UNDERGOER OF THE ACTION means that the object is influenced by the action in some way. In "I saw Mr. Wáng yesterday," Mr. Wáng is not considered to be the undergoer of the action.

(2) The verb must be an action verb (such as gào sòng in exchange 4). Bǎ is not used with state and process verbs. For example, you may not use bǎ with yǒu, zhīdao, xǐhuan, ài, xiǎng, huì, or dòng.

(3) The object of bǎ must refer to something specific (such as nín de diànhuà hào mǎ in exchange 4): which telephone number? your telephone number (The questioner knows which number he is referring to, even though he does not know what the number is.) Often the object of bǎ must be translated into English with the definite article "the":

Qǐng nǐ bǎ huāpíng gěi wǒ. Please give me the vase. (NOT "a vase")

Tā bǎ liǎngzhāng piào gěi wǒ le. He gave me the two tickets. (NOT "[any] two tickets")

(4) The verb phrase must be complex. Here are examples of the ways in which a verb phrase can be made complex so that bǎ may be used:

(ASPECT MARKER)

Tā bǎ tāde chēzi mài le. He sold his car.

(REDUPLICATED VERB)

Qǐng nǐ bǎ piào huànhuàn. Please exchange the tickets.

(COMPOUND VERB)

Tā bǎ wǒde dìzhǐ xiěxià-lái le. He wrote down my address.

Nǐ bǎ xíngli náshang chē qu ba. Take the baggage onto the train.

Wǒmen zuótiān yǐjīng bǎ zhèijiàn shì shuōhǎo le. We agreed on this matter yesterday.

Wǒ xiān bǎ zhèige xiěwán zài zǒu. I will finish writing this first and then leave.

Nǐ bǎ wǒde míngzi xiěcuò le. You wrote my name wrong.

(MANNER EXPRESSION AFTER THE VERB)

Nǐ bǎ zhèige zì xiěde tài dà le. You wrote this character too large.

Tā bǎ zhèijiàn shì shuōde hěn qīngchū. He talked very clearly about this.

(PREPOSITIONAL VERB PHRASE AFTER THE VERB)

Bǎ píjiǔ fàng zai zhuōzi-shang. Put the beer on the table.

Wǒ bǎ chē tíng zai nèibian děng nín. I will park the car over there and wait for you.

(INDIRECT OBJECT AFTER THE VERB)

Lǐ Xiānsheng bǎ zìdiǎn gěi xuésheng le. Mr. Lǐ has given the dictionaries to the students.

(NUMBER PLUS COUNTER AFTER THE VERB)

Qǐng nǐ zài bǎ tāde diànhuà hàomǎ niàn yíci. Please read his telephone number aloud once more.

Qǐng nǐ bǎ zhèige kǎn yíxià. Please take a look at this. (OR "Please read this over.")

In the first sentence of exchange 4, the verb phrase is made complex by having an indirect object after the verb: bǎ nín de diànhuà hàomǎ gào sòng wǒ

b. When MUST bǎ be used?

The examples above which require the use of bǎ are those with a prepositional verb phrase after the verb, those with a manner expression after the verb, and most of the sentences under the heading "Compound Verb." In these examples, the object may not be placed between the verb and the element which follows.

c. When can't bǎ be used?

Bǎ cannot normally be used in a sentence if the verb is not an action verb, if the verb describes perception (like kànjian and tīngjian), if the object is not the undergoer of the action, if the object is indefinite, or if the verb is a simple verb. Here are some examples of sentences in which bǎ cannot be used:

Wǒ mǎile yíge shōuyīnjī.	I bought a radio. (INDEFINITE OBJECT)
Wǒ kànjian ta le.	I saw him. (PERCEPTION VERB [<u>kànjian</u>]; OBJECT DOES NOT UNDERGO ACTION)
Wǒ xiǎng kàn zhèiběn shū.	I would like to read this book. (SIMPLE VERB)
Wǒ yǒu hěn duō wàiguo péngyou.	I have a lot of foreign friends. (<u>yǒu</u> NOT ACTION VERB)
Wǒ zhīdao zhèijiàn shì.	I know of this matter. (<u>zhīdao</u> NOT ACTION VERB)

d. What is the motivation for using bǎ?

Bǎ is used when the verb phrase gives more new important information than the object does. The Chinese prefer to place that important verb phrase in final position in a sentence, where the phrase will be prominent. Bǎ performs the function of taking the object out of the way (to the beginning of a sentence) and allowing the verb phrase to have its full impact.

e. To make a bǎ sentence negative, place the negative adverb in front of bǎ (NOT in front of the main verb).

Tā méi bǎ zhuōzi bānchūqu.	He did not move the table out.
Nǐ bù bǎ ròu* fàng zai bīngxiāngli zěnmē xíng?	How can it do for you not to put the meat in the refrigerator? (How can you not put the meat in the refrigerator?)

5. C: Duìbuqǐ, nǐ gāngcái gěi wǒ dǎ diànhuà, wǒ bú zài. I'm sorry. When you called me just now, I wasn't in.
C: Nǐ yǒu shì ma? Can I help you with something?
A: Shì a! Wǒ nàitiān gēn nín yuēhǎole míngtiān shídiǎn dào nín bàngōngshì qu tán-tán. Yes, you can. The other day I made an appointment with you to go to your office at ten o'clock tomorrow for a talk.

*ròu, "meat"

Notes on No. 5

Gāngcái means "just now," "a short time ago." It may, like other time words, either precede or follow the subject of a sentence.

Tā gāngcái gěi wǒ dǎ diànhuà He called me a short time ago.
le.

Gāngcái tā gěi wǒ dǎ diànhuà
le.

The one-syllable adverb gāng, "just," always follows the subject of a sentence.

Tā gāng gěi wǒ dǎ diànhuà. He just called me.

Nǐ gāngcái gěi wǒ dǎ diànhuà, wǒ bú zài, literally, "You called me just now, I wasn't in": To the first clause (Nǐ gāngcái gěi wǒ dǎ diànhuà), you could add -de shíhou, "when." Even without -de shíhou, the relationship between the two clauses is still very close. Colloquially, no pause is needed between them. Here is a similar sentence:

Gāngcái wǒ qù zhǎo nǐ, nǐ I just went to look for you, but you
bú zài. weren't there.

Nèitiān literally means "that day." It is the Chinese equivalent of "the other day."

Yuēhǎo is a compound verb of result: yuē, "to arrange a meeting," "to make an appointment," plus hǎo, "successfully complete."

Gēn means "with" in the last sentence of exchange 5.

Bàngōngshì: Bàngōng (literally, "manage work") is frequently used for "do work in an office." A bàngōngshì is a room where office work is done, or an "office."

6. A: Yīnwei míngtiān zǎoshang wǒ yǒu yíjiàn yàojǐnde shì, suóyì xiǎng wèn nín wǒmen néng bu néng gǎi dào xiàwǔ. Because I have an urgent business matter tomorrow morning, I want to ask you whether we can change it [the appointment] to the afternoon.
- C: Xiàwǔ shénme shíhou? What time in the afternoon?
- A: Nín kàn xiàwǔ sān-sìdiǎn zěnmeyàng? Duì nín fāngbian bu fāngbian? What do you think of three or four in the afternoon? Is that convenient for you?
- C: Sìdiǎn bǐ sāndiǎn hǎo. Wǒ sāndiǎn zhōng děi kāi huì. Four would be better than three. I have to attend a meeting at three o'clock.
- A: Hǎo ba. Nà míngtiān sìdiǎn zhōng jiàn. All right. Well then, see you at four o'clock tomorrow.
- C: Hǎo, wǒ sìdiǎn zhōng děng nǐ. All right. I'll wait for you at four o'clock.

Notes on No. 6

Yào,jǐn means "to be urgent," "to be important."

Yīnwei...suǒyǐ: When the first part of an English sentence begins with the word "because," it is usually considered redundant to begin the second part with "therefore." Thus the Chinese word suǒyǐ, "therefore," in the first sentence of exchange 6, is not translated into English. In Chinese, however, suǒyǐ is commonly used after a clause beginning with yīnwei, "because."

The verbs gǎi and huàn are both frequently translated as "to change." Gǎi means "change" in the sense of "alter," and huàn means "change" in the sense of "exchange."

Gǎi dào xiàwǔ, "change (it) to the afternoon": In this phrase, the prepositional verb dào and its object xiàwǔ do not precede the verb; they follow the verb. A dào, "to," phrase which precedes the main verb in a sentence can be a scene setter, that is, you go "to" a place and the action takes place there. Following the main verb in a sentence, a dào phrase can indicate where something ends up as a result of the action. In the first sentence of exchange 6, the appointment will END UP in the afternoon. Here are some examples of dào phrases:

Tā dào càishìchǎng mǎi cài qu le.	He went to the market to buy groceries. (SCENE SETTER)
Wǒ gāngcái dào wǔlóu zhǎo Chén Tàitai qu le.	Just now I went to the fifth floor to look for Mrs. Chén. (SCENE SETTER)
Tā pǎo dào shānshang qu le.	He ran to the top of the mountain. ("He" ENDS UP ON THE MOUNTAINTOP.)

7. hái shì	still
8. wàiguo	foreign, abroad
9. wàiguo rén	foreigner (non-Chinese)
10. wūzi (yìjiān)	room
11. yào	one (telephone pronunciation)

Notes on Additional Required Vocabulary

Háishi means "still" in the sense of "as before." It is used in some of the same ways that hái is used.

Suǐrán tā yǒu shíhou shuō huà bú kèqì, kěshì wǒ hái shì xǐhuan tā.	Although he is sometimes impolite in his speech, I still like him.
--	--

Wǒ hái shì bù dǒng "le" zěnmē I still don't understand how le is
yòng. used.

Wàiguo rén, "foreigner": The use of this term is still generally based on race rather than on citizenship. Even Chinese who are American citizens living in the United States often refer to non-Chinese Americans as wàiguo rén.

Wūzi, "room": The counter for wūzi is -jiān, which literally means "interstice," "interval," "space," "room."

DRILLS

A. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Wài, shì Wàijiāobù ma?
(cue) Lín Sīzhǎng
(Hello, is this the
Ministry of Foreign
Affairs?)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Wài, shì Wàijiāobù ma? Wǒ yào
zhǎo Lín Sīzhǎng shuō huà.
(Hello, is this the Ministry
of Foreign Affairs? I want
to speak with Department
Chief Lín.)</p> |
| <p>2. Wài, shì Měiguó Wǔguānchù ma?
Wèi Shàoxiǎo</p> | <p>Wài, shì Měiguó Wǔguānchù ma? Wǒ
yào zhǎo Wèi Shàoxiǎo shuō huà.</p> |
| <p>3. Wài, shì Zhōngguó Yínháng ma?
Lín Kēzhǎng</p> | <p>Wài, shì Zhōngguó Yínháng ma? Wǒ
yào zhǎo Lín Kēzhǎng shuō huà.</p> |
| <p>4. Wài, shì Běijīng Fàndiàn ma?
Bāoěr Xiānsheng</p> | <p>Wài, shì Běijīng Fàndiàn ma? Wǒ
yào zhǎo Bāoěr Xiānsheng shuō huà.</p> |
| <p>5. Wài, shì Jiānádà Dàshiguǎn ma?
Lǐ Xiānsheng</p> | <p>Wài, shì Jiānádà Dàshiguǎn ma? Wǒ
yào zhǎo Lǐ Xiānsheng shuō huà.</p> |
| <p>6. Wài, shì Měidàsī ma?
Mèng Tóngzhì</p> | <p>Wài, shì Měidàsī ma? Wǒ yào zhǎo
Mèng Tóngzhì shuō huà.</p> |
| <p>7. Wài, shì Zhōngguó Yínháng ma?
Zhāngnán Tóngzhì</p> | <p>Wài, shì Zhōngguó Yínháng ma? Wǒ
yào zhǎo Zhāngnán Tóngzhì shuō
huà.</p> |

B. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Wǒ gěi nǐ kànkàn tā
zài bu zài.
(I'll see whether he
is here or not.)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Qǐng nǐ děngyíděng, wǒ gěi nǐ
kànkàn tā zài bu zài.
(Please wait a moment. I'll
see whether he is here or
not.)</p> |
| <p>2. Wǒ gěi nǐ kànkàn tā máng bu
mang.</p> | <p>Qǐng nǐ děngyíděng, wǒ gěi nǐ kànkàn
tā máng bu mang.</p> |
| <p>3. Wǒ gěi nǐ kànkàn tā yǒu gōngfu
meiyóu.</p> | <p>Qǐng nǐ děngyíděng, wǒ gěi nǐ kànkàn
tā yǒu gōngfu meiyóu.</p> |
| <p>4. Wǒ gěi nǐ kànkàn tā láile
meiyóu.</p> | <p>Qǐng nǐ děngyíděng, wǒ gěi nǐ kànkàn
tā láile meiyóu.</p> |

5. Wǒ gěi nǐ kànkān tā zǒule meiyǒu.
6. Wǒ gěi nǐ kànkān tā huílaile meiyǒu.
7. Wǒ gěi nǐ kànkān tā huíqǔle meiyǒu.

- Qǐng nǐ dēngyǐděng, wǒ gěi nǐ kànkān tā zǒule meiyǒu.
- Qǐng nǐ dēngyǐděng, wǒ gěi nǐ kànkān tā huílaile meiyǒu.
- Qǐng nǐ dēngyǐděng, wǒ gěi nǐ kànkān tā huíqǔle meiyǒu.

C. Substitution Drill

1. Speaker: Lǎojià, bǎ nín de diàn-huà hào mǎr gào sòng wǒ.
(cue) Wáng Xiānsheng-de diàn huà hào mǎr
(Please tell me his telephone number.)
2. Lǎojià, bǎ Wáng Xiānsheng de diàn huà hào mǎr gào sòng wǒ.
tā de diàn huà hào mǎr
3. Lǎojià, bǎ tā de diàn huà hào mǎr gào sòng wǒ. tā de dì zhǐ
4. Lǎojià, bǎ tā de dì zhǐ gào sòng wǒ. tā de bàngōng shì de hào mǎr
5. Lǎojià, bǎ tā de bàngōng shì de hào mǎr gào sòng wǒ. tā de dì zhǐ
6. Lǎojià, bǎ tā de dì zhǐ gào sòng wǒ. nín de diàn huà hào mǎr
7. Lǎojià, bǎ nín de diàn huà hào mǎr gào sòng wǒ.

You: Lǎojià, bǎ Wáng Xiānsheng de diàn huà hào mǎr gào sòng wǒ.
(Please tell me Mr. Wáng's telephone number.)

Lǎojià, bǎ tā de diàn huà hào mǎr gào sòng wǒ.

Lǎojià, bǎ tā de dì zhǐ gào sòng wǒ.

Lǎojià, bǎ tā de bàngōng shì de hào mǎr gào sòng wǒ.

Lǎojià, bǎ tā de dì zhǐ gào sòng wǒ.

Lǎojià, bǎ nín de diàn huà hào mǎr gào sòng wǒ.

D. Response Drill

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Nǐ xiěxiàláile ma?
(cue) not yet
(Have you written it
down?) | <u>You</u> : Wǒ hái méi xiěxiàláile.
(I haven't written it down
yet.) |
| 2. Nǐ xiěhǎo le ma? soon will | Wǒ kuài xiěhǎo le. |
| 3. Nǐ xiěxiàláile ma? already | Wǒ yǐjīng xiěxiàláile. |
| 4. Nǐ xiěxiàláile ma? not yet | Wǒ hái méi xiěxiàláile. |
| 5. Nǐ xiěxiàláile ma? did not | Wǒ méi xiěxiàláile. |
| 6. Nǐ xiěhǎo le ma? already | Wǒ yǐjīng xiěhǎo le. |
| 7. Nǐ xiěxiàláile ma? Yes, I did | Wǒ xiěxiàláile. |

E. Response Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Nǐ gēn tā yuēhǎo le ma?
(cue) tā bàngōngshì
(Did you make arrange-
ments with him?) | <u>You</u> : Gēn tā yuēhǎo le, zài tā
bàngōngshì jiàn.
(I made arrangements with him
to meet at his office.) |
| 2. Nǐ gēn Wáng Xiānsheng yuēhǎo le
ma? huǒchēzhàn | Gēn Wáng Xiānsheng yuēhǎo le, zài
huǒchēzhàn jiàn. |
| 3. Nǐ gēn Lǐ Nǚshì yuēhǎo le ma?
wǒde bàngōngshì | Gēn Lǐ Nǚshì yuēhǎo le, zài wǒde
bàngōngshì jiàn. |
| 4. Nǐ gēn Liú Zhǔrèn yuēhǎo le ma?
Wàijiāobù | Gēn Liú Zhǔrèn yuēhǎo le, zài
Wàijiāobù jiàn. |
| 5. Nǐ gēn Bāo Jiàoshòu yuēhǎo le
ma? xuéxiào | Gēn Bāo Jiàoshòu yuēhǎo le, zài
xuéxiào jiàn. |
| 6. Nǐ gēn Bái Kēzhǎng yuēhǎo le
ma? tāde bàngōngshì | Gēn Bái Kēzhǎng yuēhǎo le, zài
tāde bàngōngshì jiàn. |
| 7. Nǐ gēn Yáng Xiānsheng yuēhǎo le
ma? huìkèsì | Gēn Yáng Xiānsheng yuēhǎo le, zài
huìkèsì jiàn. |

F. Substitution Drill

You will need the word zhǔrèn, "director," in this exercise.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Yīnwei shàngwǔ wǒmen
yǒu yàojiǎnde shì,
suǒyǐ gǎidào xiàwǔ
le.
(cue) Lín Zhǔrèn bù
néng lái
(Because we have some
important business
in the morning, we
will have to change
to the afternoon.) | <u>You</u> : Yīnwei shàngwǔ Lín Zhǔrèn bù
néng lái, suǒyǐ gǎidào
xiàwǔ le.
(Because Director Lín cannot
come in the morning, we will
have to change to the after-
noon.) |
| 2. Yīnwei shàngwǔ Lín Zhǔrèn bù
néng lái, suǒyǐ gǎidào xiàwǔ
le. tā zài Wàijiāobù kāi
huì | Yīnwei shàngwǔ tā zài Wàijiāobù
kāi huì, suǒyǐ gǎidào xiàwǔ le. |
| 3. Yīnwei shàngwǔ tā zài Wàijiāobù
kāi huì, suǒyǐ gǎidào xiàwǔ
le. wǒ děi jiāo shū | Yīnwei shàngwǔ wǒ děi jiāo shū,
suǒyǐ gǎidào xiàwǔ le. |
| 4. Yīnwei shàngwǔ wǒ děi jiāo shū,
suǒyǐ gǎidào xiàwǔ le.
wǒ děi dào Dàshiguǎn qù | Yīnwei shàngwǔ wǒ děi dào Dàshiguǎn
qù, suǒyǐ gǎidào xiàwǔ le. |
| 5. Yīnwei shàngwǔ wǒ děi dào
Dàshiguǎn qù, suǒyǐ gǎidào
xiàwǔ le. wǒ děi gēn Wǔ
Xiānsheng dāngmiàn tántan | Yīnwei shàngwǔ wǒ děi gēn Wǔ
Xiānsheng dāngmiàn tántan, suǒyǐ
gǎidào xiàwǔ le. |
| 6. Yīnwei shàngwǔ wǒ děi gēn Wǔ
Xiānsheng dāngmiàn tántan,
suǒyǐ gǎidào xiàwǔ le.
wǒ méi gōngfu | Yīnwei shàngwǔ wǒ méi gōngfu, suǒyǐ
gǎidào xiàwǔ le. |
| 7. Yīnwei shàngwǔ wǒ méi gōngfu,
suǒyǐ gǎidào xiàwǔ le. | |

G. Substitution Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Xiàwǔ sān-sìdiǎn
zěnmeyàng?
(cue) tā
(How is [How about]
three or four in the
afternoon?) | <u>You</u> : Tā zěnmeyàng?
(How is he? [How about him?]) |
| 2. Tā zěnmeyàng? Táiwān | Táiwān zěnmeyàng? |
| 3. Táiwān zěnmeyàng?
Táiwānde jīngjī | Táiwānde jīngjī zěnmeyàng? |
| 4. Táiwānde jīngjī zěnmeyàng?
nèige fàndiǎn | Nèige fàndiǎn zěnmeyàng? |
| 5. Nèige fàndiǎn zěnmeyàng?
zhèige xuéxiào | Zhèige xuéxiào zěnmeyàng? |
| 6. Zhèige xuéxiào zěnmeyàng?
tāmen mǎide diànshì | Tāmen mǎide diànshì zěnmeyàng? |
| 7. Tāmen mǎide diànshì zěnmeyàng? | |

H. Transformation Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Tāmen míngtiān kāi huì.
(cue) when
(They are meeting
tomorrow.) | <u>You</u> : Tāmen míngtiān shénme shíhou
kāi huì?
(When are they meeting
tomorrow?) |
| 2. Tāmen míngtiān kāi huì.
where | Tāmen míngtiān zài nǎr kāi huì? |
| 3. Tāmen zuótiān kāi huì le.
when | Tāmen zuótiān shì shénme shíhou
kāide huì? |
| 4. Tāmen zuótiān kāi huì le.
where | Tāmen zuótiān shì zài nǎr kāide huì? |
| 5. Tāmen míngtiān kāi huì.
how many hours | Tāmen míngtiān kāi huì kāi jǐge
zhōngtóu? |
| 6. Tāmen zuótiān kāi huì le.
how long | Tāmen zuótiān kāi huì kāile duō jiǔ? |
| 7. Tāmen yǐjīng kāi huì le ma?
yes | Tāmen yǐjīng kāi huì le. |

UNIT 6

REFERENCE LIST

(in Taipei)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. B: Jīntiān wǒmen yìqǐ qù chī zhōngfàn, hǎo ma? | Let's go have lunch together today. Okay? |
| A: Hǎo a, dào Dōngmén Cāntīng qù chī ba. | All right. Why don't we go to the East Gate Restaurant? |
| 2. B: Dōngmén de cài kǒngpà méiyǒu Dàhuá de cài nàme hǎo ba. | I'm afraid that the food at the East Gate isn't as good as the food at the Great China. |
| A: Suǐrán bú tài hǎo, kěshì lí wǒmen zhèli jìn. | Even though it [East Gate] is not too good, it is close to us. |
| 3. B: Ōu, hái yǒu yíge xīn kāide fānguǎnzi lí wǒmen zhèli gèng jìn. | Oh, there is also a newly opened restaurant that is even closer to us. |
| B: Tāmen nàlǐ de cài fēicháng hǎo. | The food there is extremely good. |
| B: Jīntiān wǒ qǐng nǐ dào nàlǐ qù chī. | Today I am going to invite you to go there to eat. |
| 4. A: Nà bù hǎo yìsi! | I can't let you do that!
(That would be too embarrassing!) |
| B: Bié kèqi, méi shenme. Nèige dìfāng de cài yǒu hǎo yǒu piányi. | Don't be polite. It's nothing.
The food there is both good and cheap. |
| 5. A: Nǐ shuō de dìfāng yíding hǎo. | Any place you suggest is sure to be good. |
| B: Tāmen nàlǐ yǒu hǎoxiē cài bié de dìfāng chībuzháo. | They have a good many dishes there that you can't find (at) other places. |

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

- | | |
|--------------|------------------------------------|
| 6. bù yíding | not necessarily; it's not definite |
| 7. kānfa | opinion, view |

- | | |
|------------|---------------------------------------|
| 8. wǎnfàn | supper, dinner |
| 9. xiǎngfa | idea, opinion |
| 10. yìxiē | some, several, a few |
| 11. zǎofàn | breakfast |
| 12. zuòfa | way of doing things, method, practice |



Modern apartments in Shànghǎi

VOCABULARY

biéde	other, different
bù hǎo yìsi	to be embarrassing; to feel embarrassed
bù yídìng	not necessarily; it's not definite
cài	food, cooked dish
cāntīng	dining room; restaurant
chībuzhǎo	can't find (to eat)
Dàhuà Cāntīng	Great China Restaurant
Dōngmén Cāntīng	East Gate Restaurant
fēicháng	very, extremely, highly
gèng	even more
hǎoxiē	a good many, a lot
kānfā	opinion, view
méiyǒu...nàme/zhème	is not as...as...
suīrán(suīrán)...kěshì...	although, even though...(still)...
wǎnfàn	supper, dinner
xiǎngfā	idea, opinion
yídìng	certainly
yìxiē	some, several, a few
yǒu...yǒu...	both...and...
zǎofàn	breakfast
zhōngfàn	lunch
zuòfā	way of doing things, method, practice
(introduced on C-2 tape)	
ānpaihǎo le	successfully arranged
-bù	(counter for cars and buses)
chūfā	to start a journey
jiāoqū	suburbs

lǎoshi	always, all the time
lián...(yě)	even...(also)
Shísānlíng	Ming Tombs (literally, "Thirteen Tombs")
yěcān	picnic
yǒu míng	to be famous
Yúyuán	Szechuan Garden
zhāodài	to be hospitable to

REFERENCE NOTES

1. B: Jīntiān wǒmen yìqǐ qù chī zhōngfàn, hǎo ma? Let's go have lunch together today. Okay?
 A: Hǎo a, dào Dōngmén Cāntīng qù chī ba. All right. Why don't we go to the East Gate Restaurant?

Note on No. 1

Zhōngfàn means, literally, "middle meal." "Breakfast" is zǎofàn, "early meal." "Supper" is wǎnfàn, "late meal."

2. B: Dōngménde cài kǒngpà méiyǒu Dàhuáde cài nàme hǎo ba. I'm afraid that the food at the East Gate isn't as good as the food at the Great China.
 A: Suǐrán bú tài hǎo, kěshi lí wǒmen zhèli jìn. Even though it [East Gate] is not too good, it is close to us.

Notes on No. 2

Cài, "(nonstaple) food," "dish," "course (of a meal)": Literally, cài means "vegetables." It refers to any dish that is eaten with rice. Both meat and vegetable dishes are included in the meaning.

The pattern ...(méi)you...nàme... is used to make comparisons when one thing is LESS than another.

1 + méiyǒu + 2 + nàme/zhème + STATE VERB (OFTEN ADJECTIVAL VERB)

Tā	méiyǒu	nǐ	nàme	máng.
Wǒ	méiyǒu	tā	nàme	cōngmíng.
Tā	méiyǒu	wǒ	nàme	yǒu qián.

Used less frequently without the negative méi-, the pattern means "to be as [quality] AS [something else]."

Nǐde shū méiyǒu wǒde shū nàme duō.	Your books are not as many as mine. (You don't have as many books as I do.)
Yǒu.	Yes, they are. (Yes, I do have as many books as you do.)

Nèige xuéxiàode túshūguǎn yǒu zhèige xuéxiàode zhème hǎo ma?	Is that school's library as good as this one's?
--	---

Suǐrán...kěshi...: Suǐrán (or suǐrán), "although," must always be followed by kěshi or dànshi, meaning "but," in the second part of a sentence. Kěshi/dànshi would not usually be translated into English, but sometimes the word "still" is included in the translation: "Although it's not too good, still it's close to us." Suǐrán may either precede the subject or be placed between the subject and the verb of a sentence.

Suǐrán tā xǐhuan lǚxíng, kěshi tā méi qùguo Zhōngguó.	Although she likes to travel, she has never been to China.
Tā suǐrán jiǎngle hǎojǐcì, kěshi wǒ hái shì bù dǒng.	Although he explained it many times, I still didn't understand.
Wǒ suǐrán méi kànjianguo, kěshi tīng rén shuōguo.	Although I have never seen it, I have heard of it.

3. B: Ōu, hái yǒu yíge xīn kāide fānguǎnzi lí wǒmen zhèlǐ gèng jìn. Oh, there is also a newly opened restaurant that is even closer to us.
- B: Tāmen nàlǐde cài fēicháng hǎo. The food there is exceptionally good.
- B: Jīntiān wǒ qǐng nǐ dào nàlǐ qù chī. Today I am going to invite you to go there to eat.

Notes on No. 3

Xīn kāide: The adjectival verb xīn, "new," means "newly," "recently" when used as an adverb.

Gèng, "more," "even more," "still more"

Zài lǐngshiguǎn gōngzuòde rén bǐ dàshiguǎn gèng duō.	More people work at the consulates than at the embassy.
Lǜ píngguǒ hěn guì, hóng píngguǒ gèng guì.	Green apples are expensive; red apples are even more expensive.
Zhāng Tíngfēng shuōde Zhōngguó huà, Zhōngguó rén hěn nán tīngdédǒng, wàiguó rén yíding gèng nán.	Zhāng Tíng Fēng's Chinese is hard for Chinese people to understand; for a foreigner, it would certainly be even harder.

An overview of comparison: You have now learned several ways to compare things. The patterns presented here are the most common ones. Each pattern has a standard purpose:

(MORE)
...bǐ... (STATE VERB)

(LESS)
...méiyou...nàme (STATE VERB)

(EQUAL)
...gēn...yíyang (STATE VERB)

A simple adjectival verb may also be used to make a comparison:

Zhèi liǎngběn, nǐběn guì? Which of these two books is more expensive?

For each of the three patterns above (MORE--LESS--EQUAL), the comparison is made with a STATE verb. State verbs include adjectival verbs (hǎo, "to be good"), auxiliary verbs (huì, "to know how to," "can"), and verbs describing mental attitudes or situations (zhīdao, "to know"; xǐhuan, "to like"; ài, "to love").

Tā bǐ wǒ ài chī Zhōngguó fàn. He loves to eat Chinese food more than I.

Zhèijiàn shìqing, nǐ bǐ tā zhīdao. You know more about this than he does.

Tā méiyou wǒ zhème xǐhuan kàn diànyǐng. He doesn't like to see movies as much as I do.

Although the verb phrase begins with a state verb, that may not be the only word in the comparison. It may be expanded to include other verbs (any type) and objects.

The things being compared may also be expanded. Whole sentences may be placed in the slots for things compared:

Zuò huǒchē méiyou zuò fēijī Going by train is not as fast as going by plane.
nàme kuài.

Wǒ xué Zhōngwén bǐ tā xué It's easier for him, studying history,
lìshǐ róngyi. than it is for me, studying Chinese.

Although the prepositional verb bǐ is used to say that one thing is "more" than another, do not use the negative of this pattern to say that something is "less."

Tā bǐ tā gēge néng shuō huà. He is a better talker (smoother talker) than his older brother.

This pattern may also be expanded to indicate just HOW MUCH more one thing is than another. (Place the amount after the verb in a sentence.)

Zhèiběn bǐ nàiběn guì sānkuài This book is three dollars more expensive than that one.
qián.

Wǒ bǐ tā dà liǎngsuì. I am two years older than she is.

Another way to indicate how much more is to add -de duō, "a lot," to an adjectival verb.

Zhèige bǐ nèige hǎokànde duō! This is much better looking than that!

Use the pattern ...méiyóu...nàme + state verb to say that one thing is less than another.

Wǒde zì méiyóu tāde nàme hǎokàn.	My characters don't look as good as his.
Tā xiǎng mǎide fángzi méiyóu zhèige fángzi jìn.	The house she wants to buy isn't as close as this one.

The affirmative pattern ...yǒu...nàme + state verb is ambiguous: it says that one item is AT LEAST AS expensive as another item which is either equally expensive or less expensive. This pattern is not as common as ...méiyóu...nàme + state verb.

The adverbs gèng, "even more," and zuì, "most," are easily used to compare more than two things. (Place these adverbs before the verb in a sentence.)

Zhèi liǎngběn hěn guǐ, kěshì nèiběn gèng guǐ.	These two books are very expensive, but that one is even more expensive.
Dìyīběn bǐ dìèrběn guǐ, kěshì dìsānběn zuì guǐ.	The first book is more expensive than that one, but the third one is the most expensive.

If the entire sentence involves a comparison of the three books, the speaker may single out the most expensive book with zuì, or sometimes without it.

Zhèi sānběn shū, něiběn guǐ?	Of these three books, which is the (most) expensive one?
Zhèiběn zuì guǐ.	This one is the most expensive.

4. A: Nà bù hǎo yìsi!	I can't let you do that! (That would be too embarrassing!)
B: Bié kèqi, méi shenme. Nèige dìfāngde cài yòu hǎo yòu piányi.	Don't be polite. It's nothing. The food there is both good and cheap.

Notes on No. 4

Bù hǎo yìsi is an idiomatic phrase meaning "to be embarrassing." In Chinese culture, treating someone to a meal both shows your respect for him and maintains your status as a generous host. In exchange 4, Nà bù hǎo yìsi means "I'm embarrassed to have you show me so much respect," or "I'm embarrassed to appear to be too cheap to treat you." Bù hǎo yìsi also means "to feel embarrassed."

Yòu...yòu..., "both...and...": The element following each yòu may be as simple as an adjectival verb or as complex as a full verb phrase.

Tā háizi yòu huì shuō Yīngwén, yòu huì shuō Zhōngguó huà.	His child can speak <u>both</u> English <u>and</u> Chinese.
--	--

5. A: Nǐ shuōde dìfang yíding hǎo. Any place you suggest is sure to be good.
 B: Tāmen nàli yǒu hǎoxiē cài They have a good many dishes there
 biéde dìfang chībuzhǎo. that you can't find (at) other places.

Notes on No. 5

Yíding, "certainly," can act as either an adverb or an adjectival verb.

(ADVERB)

Tā yíding lái.	He will definitely come.
Wǒ bù yíding qù.	It's not certain that I will go.
Wǒ hái bù yíding qù.	It's not yet certain that I will go.

(ADJECTIVAL VERB)

Nǐ nǎitiān qù?	On what day are you going there?
Hái bù yíding.	It's not certain yet.
Nà shì yídingde.	That's for sure.

Hǎoxiē means "a good many" or "a lot." You have seen -xiē, "several," "some," in zhèxiē, "these," and nèixiē, "those." The element -xiē also occurs in yìxiē, "some," "a few": Shūjiǎzishang hái yǒu yìxiē shū, "There are still a few books on the bookcase."

Biéde is the word for "other" in the sense of "a different one."
Lìngwài is the word for "other" when you mean "an additional one."

Chībuzhǎo: In this compound verb of result, the ending -zhǎo indicates success in obtaining something. Here are some examples of compounds ending in -zhǎo:

Wǒ zhǎobuzhǎo tāde diànhuà hàomǎ.	I cannot find his phone number.
Jīntiān méi mǎizhǎo píngguǒ.	I did not succeed in buying apples today.

6. bù yídìng	not necessarily; it's not definite
7. kānfā	opinion, view
8. wǎnfàn	supper, dinner
9. xiǎngfā	idea, opinion
10. yìxiē	some, several, a few
11. zǎofān	breakfast
12. zuǒfā	way of doing things, method, practice

Notes on Additional Required Vocabulary

Kānfā, "opinion," "view," may be loosely translated as "way of looking at things." The word is made up of kàn, "to look," and fā, "method," "way."

Wǒmen duì zhèijiàn shìde kānfā bù yíyàng.	Our opinions on this matter are not the same.
--	--

Xiǎngfā, "idea," "opinion," is made up of xiǎng, "to think," and fā, "method," "way." Xiǎngfā is a "way of thinking." The word is actually pronounced xiǎngfā.

Tāde xiǎngfā gēn wǒde yíyàng.	His way of thinking is the same as mine.
-------------------------------	---

Zuǒfā, "way of doing things," "method," "practice," is made up of the verb zuǒ, "to do," and fā, "method," "way."

Nǐde mùdì hěn hǎo, kěshi wǒ bù xǐhuan nǐde zuǒfā.	Your goal is good, but I don't like your methods.
--	--

DRILLS

A. Response Drill

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Jīntiān wǒmen yìqǐ qù
chī zhōngfàn, hǎo
ma?
(Let's go have lunch
together today.
Okay?)</p> <p>OR Jīntiān wǒ qǐng nǐ qù
chī zhōngfàn.
(Today I am inviting
you to go to eat
lunch.)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Hǎo, jīntiān wǒ qǐng nǐ.
(All right. Today I'm inviting
you.)</p> <p>Bié kèqi, wǒmen yìqǐ qù chī
zhōngfàn.
(Don't be so polite. Let's
just go together and split
the bill.)</p> |
| <p>2. Míngtiān zhōngwǔ wǒmen yìqǐ qù
chī zhōngfàn, hǎo ma?</p> | <p>Hǎo, míngtiān zhōngwǔ wǒ qǐng nǐ.</p> |
| <p>3. Míngtiān zhōngwǔ wǒ qǐng nǐ qù
chī zhōngfàn.</p> | <p>Bié kèqi, wǒmen yìqǐ qù chī
zhōngfàn.</p> |
| <p>4. Xīngqīwǔ wǒmen yìqǐ qù chī
zhōngfàn, hǎo ma?</p> | <p>Hǎo, Xīngqīwǔ wǒ qǐng nǐ.</p> |
| <p>5. Xīngqīliù wǒ qǐng nǐ qù chī
zhōngfàn.</p> | <p>Bié kèqi, wǒmen yìqǐ qù chī
zhōngfàn.</p> |
| <p>6. Míngtiān wǒmen yìqǐ qù chī
zhōngfàn, hǎo ma?</p> | <p>Hǎo, míngtiān wǒ qǐng nǐ.</p> |

B: Transformation Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Nèige ròu bǐ zhèige
ròu hǎo.
(This meat is better
than that meat.)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Zhèige ròu méiyǒu nèige ròu
nàme hǎo.
(This meat is not as good as
that meat.)</p> |
| <p>2. Xīnde bǐ jiùde hǎo.</p> | <p>Jiùde méiyǒu xīnde nàme hǎo.</p> |
| <p>3. Dàhuáde cài bǐ Dōngménde cài
hǎo.</p> | <p>Dōngménde cài méiyǒu Dàhuáde cài
nàme hǎo.</p> |

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 4. Tāde qián bǐ wǒde qián duō. | Wǒde qián méiyǒu tāde qián nàme duō. |
| 5. Nèige ròu bǐ zhèige ròu guǐ. | Zhèige ròu méiyǒu nèige ròu nàme guǐ. |
| 6. Jiù shū bǐ xīn shū piányi. | Xīn shū méiyǒu jiù shū nàme piányi. |
| 7. Tā kāi chē bǐ wǒ kāide kuài. | Wǒ kāi chē méiyǒu tā kāide nàme kuài. |

C. Combination Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Bú tài hǎo. Lí wǒmen jiā jìn.
(It is not too good.
It is close to us.)
OR Hěn hǎo. Lí wǒmen jiā tài yuǎn.
(It is very good. It
is too far from us.) | <u>You</u> : Suǐrán bú tài hǎo, kěshi lí wǒmen jiā jìn.
(Even though it is not too good,
it is close to us.)
Suǐrán hěn hǎo, kěshi lí wǒmen jiā tài yuǎn.
(Even though it is very good,
it is too far from us.) |
| 2. Bú tài fāngbian. Lí wǒmen jiā jìn. | Suǐrán bú tài fāngbian, kěshi lí wǒmen jiā jìn. |
| 3. Bú tài piányi. Lí wǒmen jiā jìn. | Suǐrán bú tài piányi, kěshi lí wǒmen jiā jìn. |
| 4. Hěn piányi. Lí wǒmen jiā tài yuǎn. | Suǐrán hěn piányi, kěshi lí wǒmen jiā tài yuǎn. |
| 5. Hěn hǎo. Lí wǒmen jiā tài yuǎn. | Suǐrán hěn hǎo, kěshi lí wǒmen jiā tài yuǎn. |
| 6. Bú tài hǎo. Lí wǒmen jiā hěn jìn. | Suǐrán bú tài hǎo, kěshi lí wǒmen jiā hěn jìn. |

D. Transformation Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Nèige fānguǎnzi lí
zhèr hěn jìn.
(cue) zhèige
(That restaurant is
very close to here.) | <u>You</u> : Zhèige fānguǎnzi bǐ nèige
fānguǎnzi lí zhèr gèng jìn.
(This restaurant is even closer
to here than that restaurant.) |
| 2. Tā jiā lí zhèr hěn jìn.
wǒ jiā | Wǒ jiā bǐ tā jiā lí zhèr gèng jìn. |
| 3. Nèige yínháng lí zhèr hěn yuǎn.
Zhōngguó Yínháng | Zhōngguó Yínháng bǐ nèige yínháng
lí zhèr gèng yuǎn. |
| 4. Wǔlù Qìchēzhàn lí zhèr hěn yuǎn.
nèige Qìchēzhàn | Nèige Qìchēzhàn bǐ Wǔlù Qìchēzhàn
lí zhèr gèng yuǎn. |
| 5. Wǔguānchù lí zhèr hěn yuǎn.
Dàshiguǎn | Dàshiguǎn bǐ Wǔguānchù lí zhèr gèng
yuǎn. |
| 6. Huǒchēzhàn lí zhèr hěn jìn.
Gōnglùjú chēzhàn | Gōnglùjú chēzhàn bǐ Huǒchēzhàn lí
zhèr gèng jìn. |
| 7. Wú Kēzhǎng jiā lí zhèr hěn yuǎn.
Lǐ Jiàoshòu jiā | Lǐ Jiàoshòu jiā bǐ Wú Kēzhǎng jiā
lí zhèr gèng yuǎn. |

E. Transformation Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Zhāng Xiǎojiě, Wáng
Xiānsheng dōu yǒu
qián.
(cue) the same
(Both Miss Zhāng and
Mr. Wáng have money
[are rich].) | <u>You</u> : Zhāng Xiǎojiě gēn Wáng Xiānsheng
yíyàng yǒu qián.
(Miss Zhāng and Mr. Wáng are
equally rich.) |
| 2. Zhāng Xiǎojiě, Wáng Xiānsheng
dōu yǒu qián. more | Zhāng Xiǎojiě bǐ Wáng Xiānsheng yǒu
qián. |
| 3. Zhāng Xiǎojiě, Wáng Xiānsheng
dōu yǒu qián. less | Zhāng Xiǎojiě méiyǒu Wáng Xiānsheng
nàme yǒu qián. |
| 4. Zhāng Xiǎojiě, Wáng Xiānsheng
dōu yǒu qián. even more | Zhāng Xiǎojiě bǐ Wáng Xiānsheng
gèng yǒu qián. |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 5. Zhāng Xiǎojiěde qiǎn, Wáng
Xiānshengde qiǎn dōu hěn duō.
the same | Zhāng Xiǎojiěde qiǎn gēn Wáng
Xiānshengde qiǎn yíyàng duō. |
| 6. Zhāng Xiǎojiěde qiǎn, Wáng
Xiānshengde qiǎn dōu hěn duō.
less | Zhāng Xiǎojiěde qiǎn méiyǒu Wáng
Xiānshengde qiǎn nàme duō. |
| 7. Zhāng Xiǎojiěde qiǎn, Wáng
Xiānshengde qiǎn dōu hěn duō.
even more | Zhāng Xiǎojiěde qiǎn bǐ Wáng
Xiānshengde qiǎn gèng duō. |

F. Substitution Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Nǐmen zhèrde cài hěn
hǎo.
(cue) exceptionally
(Your food here is
very good.) | <u>You</u> : Nǐmen zhèrde cài fēicháng hǎo.
(Your food here is exceptionally
good.) |
| 2. Nǐmen zhèrde cài fēicháng hǎo.
extremely | Nǐmen zhèrde cài hǎojíle. |
| 3. Nǐmen zhèrde cài hǎojíle.
a little (more) | Nǐmen zhèrde cài hǎo yìdiǎn. |
| 4. Nǐmen zhèrde cài hǎo yìdiǎn.
even more | Nǐmen zhèrde cài gèng hǎo. |
| 5. Nǐmen zhèrde cài gèng hǎo.
extremely | Nǐmen zhèrde cài hǎojíle. |
| 6. Nǐmen zhèrde cài hǎojíle.
especially | Nǐmen zhèrde cài tèbié hǎo. |
| 7. Nǐmen zhèrde cài tèbié hǎo. | |

G. Combination Drill

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Zhèiběn shū hěn hǎo.
Zhèiběn shū hěn piányi.
(This book is good.
This book is inexpensive.)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Zhèiběn shū yǒu hǎo yǒu piányi.
(This book is both good and inexpensive.)</p> |
| <p>2. Nǐ mǎide dītú hěn hǎo. Nǐ mǎide dītú hěn piányi.</p> | <p>Nǐ mǎide dītú yǒu hǎo yǒu piányi.</p> |
| <p>3. Tā zhùde fàndiàn hěn hǎo. Tā zhùde fàndiàn hěn dà.</p> | <p>Tā zhùde fàndiàn yǒu hǎo yǒu dà.</p> |
| <p>4. Nèibān fēijiǐ hěn kuài. Nèibān fēijiǐ hěn piányi.</p> | <p>Nèibān fēijiǐ yǒu kuài yǒu piányi.</p> |
| <p>5. Zuò huǒchē qù hěn hǎo. Zuò huǒchē qù hěn fāngbian.</p> | <p>Zuò huǒchē qù yǒu hǎo yǒu fāngbian.</p> |
| <p>6. Zhège fànguǎnzi hěn jìn. Zhège fànguǎnzi hěn piányi.</p> | <p>Zhège fànguǎnzi yǒu jìn yǒu piányi.</p> |
| <p>7. Tā mǎide dītǎn hěn piányi. Tā mǎide dītǎn hěn hǎo.</p> | <p>Tā mǎide dītǎn yǒu piányi yǒu hǎo.</p> |

H. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Zhèrde ròu fēicháng hǎo.
(cue) chǐ
(The meat here is exceptionally good.)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Zhèrde ròu fēicháng hǎo, biéde dìfang chībuzháo.
(The meat here is exceptionally good. You can't find anything like it anywhere else.)</p> |
| <p>2. Nàrde cài fēicháng hǎo. mǎi</p> | <p>Nàrde cài fēicháng hǎo, biéde dìfang mǎibuzháo.</p> |
| <p>3. Nàrde táng fēicháng hǎo. mǎi</p> | <p>Nàrde táng fēicháng hǎo, biéde dìfang mǎibuzháo.</p> |
| <p>4. Zhèrde diànyǐng fēicháng hǎo. kàn</p> | <p>Zhèrde diànyǐng fēicháng hǎo, biéde dìfang kàn buzháo.</p> |
| <p>5. Zhèrde shū fēicháng duō. kàn</p> | <p>Zhèrde shū fēicháng duō, biéde dìfang kàn buzháo.</p> |

6. Nàrde diànshì fēicháng hǎo.
mǎi

Nàrde diànshì fēicháng hǎo, biéde
dīfang mǎibuzhǎo.

7. Nàrde cài fēicháng hǎo.
chī

Nàrde cài fēicháng hǎo, biéde
dīfang chībuzhǎo.



Drying rice in front of a temple in central Taiwan

UNIT 7

REFERENCE LIST

(in Taipei)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. B: Wèi. | Hello. |
| A: Zhāng Xiānsheng ma? | Is this Mr. Zhāng? |
| 2. B: Shíde. Nín shì bu shì Bái Nǚshì? | Yes. Is this Miss White? |
| A: Shì. Zhāng Xiānsheng, wǒ yǒu yíjiàn shì xiǎng gēn nín dǎting dǎting. | Yes. Mr. Zhāng, I have something I would like to ask you about. |
| 3. B: Shénme shì? | What is it? |
| A: Tīngshuō nín nàbian xīn lái le yíwèi Fāng Xiānsheng, shì gāng pàilaide; tāde míngzì wǒ wàngjì le. | I have heard that you recently had a Mr. Fāng join you, who has just been assigned to your office. I have forgotten his given name. |
| 4. B: Bú cuò, Fāng Démíng shì shàngge líbài pài dào wǒmen zhèlǐ lái de. | That's right. Fāng Démíng was sent over here last week. |
| B: Zěnmé? Nǐ rènshi ta ma? | Why? Do you know him? |
| 5. A: Bú rènshi. | I don't know him. |
| A: Búguò tīngshuō tā yě shì Jiāzhōu Dàxué bìyède, suǒyǐ xiǎng qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ jièshao jièshao. | However, I have heard that he also graduated from the University of California, so I wanted to ask you to introduce me to him. |
| 6. B: Méi wèntí. Wǒ kànkàn... hǎo, wǒmen xiànzài dōu yǒu gōngfu. | No problem. I'll take a look.... Okay, we are both free now. |
| B: Nǐ xiànzài néng lái ma? | Can you come now? |
| 7. A: Xíng. | That will be fine. |
| A: Wǒ mǎshàng dào nín bàngōngshì lái. | I'll come to your office right away. |
| A: Chābùduō bàngē zhōngtóu jiù dào. | I'll be there in about half an hour. |

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY

(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 8. jìde | to remember |
| 9. rènđe | to recognize, to know (alternate word for <u>rènshi</u>) |
| 10. rènshi zì | to know how to read (literally, "to recognize characters") |
| 11. wàng | to forget (alternate word for <u>wàngji</u> , especially in the sense of forgetting to DO something) |
| 12. wánquán | completely |
| 13. xiǎngqilai | to think of, to remember |
| 14. zuǒyōu | approximately |

VOCABULARY

bìyè	to graduate
bú cuō	not bad, pretty good; that's right
chābùduō	almost, about, approximately
dǎtīng	to inquire about, to ask about
jìde	to remember
mǎshàng	immediately
méi wèntí	(there's) no problem
pài dào	to send to
pàilái	to send here
rènde	to recognize, to know
rènshi	to recognize, to know
rènshí zì	to know how to read (literally, "to recognize characters")
tīngshuō	to hear that
wàng	to forget
wàngji	to forget
wánquán	completely
wèntí	problem, question
xiǎngqilai	to think of, to remember
zuǒyòu	approximately

(introduced on C-2 tape)

cōngmíng	to be intelligent
duōde duō	much more
kěnéng	maybe
Shìjiè Yínháng	World Bank
xiū jià	to take a vacation
yánjiùyuàn	graduate school
yàobushí...jiù shì...	if it's not...then it will be...
yònggōng	to be hardworking
yuèchū	the beginning of the month
yuèdǐ	the end of the month

REFERENCE NOTES

1. B: Wèi. Hello.
A: Zhāng Xiānsheng ma? Is this Mr. Zhāng?
2. B: Shìde. Nín shì bu shi Bái Nǚshì? Yes. Is this Miss White?
A: Shì. Zhāng Xiānsheng, wǒ Yes. Mr. Zhāng, I have something
yǒu yíjiàn shì xiǎng gēn I would like to ask you about.
nín dǎting dǎting.

Notes on Nos. 1-2

Gēn nín dǎting, "ask information from you": Note that the prepositional verb gēn is translated as "from." Dǎting, "to inquire," is less formal than qǐngjiào and requests information rather than advice.

Objects of reduplicated verbs: Reduplicated verbs may be followed only by DEFINITE objects. Indefinite objects of reduplicated verbs precede those verbs. In the last sentence of exchange 2, the object of the reduplicated verb dǎting dǎting is indefinite: yíjiàn shì, "a matter" Thus the object is introduced in the clause wǒ yǒu yíjiàn shì which precedes the entire verb phrase xiǎng gēn nín dǎting dǎting.

Reduplicating a verb makes it indefinite; adding an indefinite object might cause confusion. The reduplicated verbs in the sentences below have definite objects:

- | | |
|---|--|
| Wǒ xiǎng gēn nín dǎting
dǎting nàijiàn shì. | I would like to ask you about that. |
| Wǒ xiǎng gēn nín dǎting
dǎting zhèijiàn shì. | I would like to ask you about this. |
| Wǒ xiǎng gēn nín dǎting
dǎting tāde shì. | I would like to ask you about his
matter (about him). |
| Wǒ xiǎng gēn nín dǎting
dǎting nǐde nàijiàn shì. | I would like to ask you about that
matter of yours. |

Simple verbs are used in the following sentences, which have indefinite objects:

- | | |
|---|---|
| Wǒ xiǎng gēn nín dǎting
yìdiǎn shì. | I would like to ask you about some-
thing. |
| Wǒ xiǎng gēn nín dǎting hěn
duō shì. | I would like to ask you about a lot
of things. |
| Wǒ xiǎng gēn nín dǎting
jǐjiàn shì. | I would like to ask you about a few
things. |

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>3. B: Shénme shì?
 A: Tīngshuō nín nàbian xīn
 lái le yíwèi Fāng Xiān-
 sheng, shì gāng pàilaide;
 tāde míngzi wǒ wàngji le.</p> | <p>What is it?
 I have heard that you recently had
 a Mr. Fāng join you, who has just
 been assigned to your office. I
 have forgotten his given name.</p> |
|---|--|

Notes on No. 3

Tīngshuō corresponds to the English "I hear that...."

...lái le yíwèi Fāng Xiānsheng, "there came a Mr. Fāng": While "a" and "the" are used in English to distinguish between indefinite and definite, word order accomplishes the same distinction in Chinese. The subject "A Mr. Fāng" is placed AFTER the verb because the subject is indefinite. With an indefinite subject following the verb, information preceding the verb may give location, time, or other scene-setting details.

Zhèr xīn kāile yige hěn hǎode fānguǎnzi.	A very good restaurant opened here recently.
Zuótiān lái le yíxiē Rìběn rén.	Some Japanese came yesterday.
Yǐjīng qù le wǔbǎi ge rén.	Five hundred people have already gone there.

Verbs of appearing and verbs of disappearing ("to come," "to discover," "to happen/occur") introduce indefinite subjects, as do the words yǒu and yǒude.

Wàibian yǒu jige rén zhǎo nǐ.	There are some people outside who want to see you.
Yǒude rén bù xǐhuan hē chá.	Some people don't like to drink tea.

Some situations may be described with either yǒu or another verb.

Zuótiān yǒu yige rén lái zhǎo nǐ.	Yesterday there was someone here looking for you.
Zuótiān lái le yige rén yào zhǎo nǐ dāngmiàn tán tán.	Yesterday someone was here who was looking for you to talk with you in person.

Subjects occurring at the end of a sentence are indefinite, whether or not they are accompanied by yige. Subjects preceding the verb in a sentence are definite, whether or not they are accompanied by zhèige, nèige, zhèixiē, nèixiē, or other specifying words.

Lái rén le.	Some people have come.
Rén lái le.	The people have come. (i.e., those whom we were expecting)

Míngzì means "name"--of an object, a place, or a person (GIVEN NAME). Occasionally, míngzì is used for a person's full name (surname and given name). This usage is more common in the PRC.

Wàngjì is a verb meaning "to forget"--used especially in reference to forgetting facts. Wàng, "to forget," is more commonly used for forgetting to do something. The verb jìde means "to remember."

4. B: Bú cuò, Fāng Démíng shì shāngge lǐbài pài dào wǒmen zhèlǐ láiide.
That's right. Fāng Démíng was sent over here last week.
B: Zěnmé? Nǐ rènshi tā ma? Why? Do you know him?

Notes on No. 4

Bú cuò means "not bad" in the sense of "pretty good," "pretty well," "all right."

Nǐ zěnmeyàng?
Bú cuò.

How are things going?
Not bad.

In the first sentence of No. 4, bú cuò means "that's right, your information is not wrong."

Lǐ Xiānsheng, nǐ gāng cóng Xiānggǎng huílai, shì ma?
Bú cuò, wǒ shì zuótiān huílaide.

Mr. Lǐ, you just got back from Hong Kong, didn't you?
That's right. I got back yesterday.

Here are more examples of bú cuò:

Nèige fānguǎnzide cài zhēn bú cuò.

That restaurant really has pretty good food.

Tā shuō Zhōngguó huà, shuōde bú cuò.

He speaks Chinese pretty well.

In the first example, notice that an adverb precedes bú cuò: zhēn bú cuò

Pài dào...lái is a three-part verb: action verb (also expressing MOTION), prepositional verb (must take an object), and directional verb (lái, qù)

ACTION VERB	PREPOSITIONAL VERB	OBJECT	DIRECTIONAL VERB	
pǎo	dào	shānshang	qù	"to run up on the hill"
bān	dào	zhèr	lái	"to move it into here"
ná	dào	xuéxiào	qù	"to take it to school"
zǒu	dào	hòubianr	lái	"to walk to the back"

Zěnmē, "why," "how come," "how is it that...", "*" is a more colloquial and challenging word for "why" than wèishénmē. Only a reason or an explanation is requested by wèishénmē. Zěnmē expresses more, emphasizing the speaker's surprise or lack of understanding.

Nǐmēnde bàngōngshì zěnmē zěnmē xiǎo?	How is it that your office is so small?
Tā fùmǔ dōu shuō Zhōngguó huà, tā zěnmē bú huì shuō?	Both his parents speak Chinese. How is it that he can't?
Zěnmē yào jǐnde shì, wǒ zěnmē wàngle zuò le?	How could I have forgotten to do such an important thing?
Nǐ zěnmē bú niàn shū ne?	How come you're not studying?
Nǐ zěnmē bù shuō huà? Yǒu shénmē bù gāoxìngde shì ma?	How come you're not saying anything? Is there something you are unhappy about?

The meaning of zěnmē is sometimes affected by the aspect marker used:

Nǐ zěnmē lái le?	How come you are here? (i.e., "What are you doing here?")
Nǐ (shì) zěnmē lái de?	How did you get here? (i.e., by what means of transportation)

*You have already learned that zěnmē can mean "how."

Rènshi the state verb means "to know" in the sense of "to be acquainted with," "to be familiar with," "to recognize." As an action verb, rènshi means "to meet," "to get acquainted with."

(STATE VERB)

Nǐ rènshi Zhāng Guóquán ma?	Do you know Zhāng Guóquán?
Nǐ rènshi ta ma?	Do you know him?
Wǒmen bú tài rènshi.	We are not too well acquainted.
Wǒmen qùnián hái bú rènshi.	We did not know each other yet last year.

(ACTION VERB)

Wǒ zài Měiguode shíhou, rènshile hěn duō Měiguó niánqīng rén.*	When I was in America, I met a lot of young Americans.
Wǒ shì qiánnián rènshi tāde.	I met him the year before last.
Nèige shíhou wǒmen hái méi rènshi.	At that time we had not yet met.
Tā shì yíge hěn hǎode rén, nǐ yīnggāi rènshi rénshi.**	He is a very good person; you should get to know him.

As a state verb, rènshi is used for "knowing" or "recognizing" Chinese characters.

Nǐ rènshi duōshǎoge Zhōngguó zì?	How many Chinese characters do you know/recognize?
Nǐ rènshi zhèige zì ma?	Do you recognize this character?

Contrast the meanings of rènshi and zhīdao: rènshi, "to know" a person; zhīdao, "to know of" a person

Nǐ <u>rènshi</u> Táng Xiǎojiě ma?	Do you <u>know</u> Miss Táng?
Wǒ <u>zhīdao</u> tā, dànshì wǒmen méi jiànguó.	I <u>know of</u> her, but we haven't met.

When a place is being discussed, rènshi means "to know how to get [there]." Zhīdao continues to mean "to know of [a place]."

Nǐ <u>rènshi</u> nèige diànyǐngyuàn ma?	Do you <u>know how to get to</u> that movie theater?
Nǐ <u>zhīdao</u> nèige diànyǐngyuàn ma?	Do you <u>know of</u> that movie theater?

*niánqīng, "to be young"

**yīnggāi, "should"

5. A: Bú rènshi. I don't know him.
 A: Búguò tīngshuō tā yě shì However, I have heard that he also
 Jiāzhōu Dàxué bìyède, suǒyì graduated from the University of
 xiǎng qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ jièshào California, so I wanted to ask
 jièshào. you to introduce me to him.

Note on No. 5

Shì Jiāzhōu Dàxué bìyède, "graduated from the University of California":
 The name of a school or a word describing the type of school may stand
 in front of the verb bìyè with no preceding prepositional verb, such as
cóng, "from."

- Nǐ érzi yǐjīng dàxué/zhōng- Has your son graduated from college/
 xué/xiǎoxué bìyè le ma? high school/elementary school
 already?
 Tā dàxué hái méi bìyè ne. He has not graduated from college yet.
 Tā shì Táiwān Dàxué bìyède. He graduated from Taiwan University.

Bìyè may also be preceded by either zài, "at," or cóng, "from."

- Nǐ shì zài nǎige zhōngxué What high school did you graduate
 bìyède? from?
 Wǒ qùnián cóng Dézhōu Dàxué I graduated last year from the
 bìyè le. University of Texas.
 Wǒ shì qībānián cóng Běijīng I graduated from Běijīng University
 Dàxué bìyède. in '78.

Bìyè, meaning "to complete a course of study," is a compound made up of a
 verb plus a general object. For this reason, the object yè may be separated
 from the verb bì. This separation occurs most frequently in sentences
 containing the shì...de construction.

Tā shì yījiǔqīliùnián bìde yè. He graduated in 1976.

6. B: Méi wèntí. Wǒ kànkàn...hǎo, No problem. I'll take a look....
 wǒmen xiānzài dōu yǒu Okay, we are both free now.
 gōngfu.
 B: Nǐ xiānzài néng lái ma? Can you come now?

Note on No. 6

The noun wèntí can mean "question," "problem," or "difficulty."

Tā wènle hǎoduō wèntí. He asked a lot of questions.

Nà shì yíge hěn dàde wèntí. That's a big problem.

Nǐ yǒu wèntí ma? could mean either "Do you have any questions?" or "Are you having any problems?"

7. A: Xíng. That will be fine.
 A: Wǒ mǎshàng dào nín bàngōngshì lái. I'll come to your office right away.
 A: Chābuduō bàngē zhōngtóu jiù dào. I'll be there in about half an hour.

Notes on No. 7

The adverb mǎshàng (literally, "on horseback") means "immediately," "right away."

Chābuduō may be translated fairly literally as "does not differ much." Other translations are "about," "approximately," "almost."

- | | |
|---|---|
| Chābuduō bādiǎn le. | It is nearly eight o'clock. |
| Zhèběn shū wǒ chābuduō kǎnwán le. | I have almost finished reading this book. |
| Tāmen chābuduō bādiǎn zhōng lái. | They are coming at around eight o'clock. |
| Nàge xuéxiào yǒu chābuduō sānbǎi ge xuésheng. | That school has approximately three hundred students. |

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 8. jìde | to remember |
| 9. rèn de | to recognize, to know (alternate word for <u>rènshi</u>) |
| 10. rènshi zì | to know how to read (literally, "to recognize characters") |
| 11. wàng | to forget (alternate word for <u>wàngji</u> , especially in the sense of forgetting to DO something) |
| 12. wánquán | completely |
| 13. xiǎngqilai | to think of, to remember |
| 14. zuǒyòu | approximately |

Notes on Additional Required Vocabulary

The verb jìde, "to remember," acts like a state verb.

Nǐ jìde Wáng Xiǎo Míng ma?	Do you remember Wáng Xiǎo Míng?
Jìde. Tā shì wǒ àiren	I remember (him). He is my spouse's
dàxuéde tóngxué.	college classmate.
Wǒ zuótiān bù jìde tā xìng	Yesterday I couldn't remember what
shénme. Jīntiān yòu	his name is. Today I remembered
xiǎngqilai le.	it (again).

Rènde, "to recognize," "to know," is usually interchangeable with rènshi. Both rènshi and rènde are most often made negative with bù.

Nǐ rèn de ta ma?	Do you know him?
Bú rèn de.	No.
Tā lù yě bù rèn de.	He doesn't even know the way.
Wǒmen qùnián hái bù rèn de.	We did not know each other last year.

Wàng, "to forget," is an action verb.

Wǒ hěn róngyì bǎ rén míngzi	I forget people's names very easily.
wàng le.	
Nǐmen dōu bǎ chēpiào ná	lai
le ma?	Did all of you bring your bus tickets?
Wǒ wàng le.	I forgot (mine).
Wǒ méi wàng.	I didn't forget.

Wánquán, "completely," is an adverb used to modify verbs.

Tā xiěde zì wánquán duì.	The character he wrote is completely right.
Tā wánquán bù dǒng.	He doesn't understand any part of this.
Wǒ wánquán bù zhīdào zhèijiàn	I don't know anything about this
shì.	matter.

Xiǎngqilai, "to think of," "to remember," is a compound verb of result. It is made up of xiǎng, "to think"; qǐ, "to rise"; and lái, "to come."* As an ending showing result, -qǐlái may have either its literal meaning of "to come up" or more abstract meanings such as "to come to mind."**

*Xiǎngqilai is actually pronounced xiǎngqilai. The ending -qǐlái is in the neutral tone; because qǐ was originally in the third tone, xiǎng changes to the rising tone.

**English prepositions, such as "up," are also used both literally and abstractly: "look up the wall" (an upward motion) and "look up the phone number" (no motion indicated by "up")

Qǐng bǎ yǐzi bānqilai.	Please lift up the chair.
Qǐng nǐmen zhànqilai.	Please stand up.
Nèige zì wǒ xiǎngqilai le.	I remember that character.

Zuǒyòu (literally, "left-right") means "approximately," "about."

Wǒ wǔdiǎn zuǒyòu lái jiē ni.	I will come to get you about five o'clock.
Nǐ qù mǎi diǎnr píngguǒ, hǎo bu hǎo?	How about going to buy some apples?
Yào duōshǎo?	How many do you want?
Sānjīn zuǒyòu jiù gòu le.	About three catties should be enough.

DRILLS

A. Transformation Drill

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Wǒ yǒu yíjiàn shì
xiǎng gēn nín dǎtīng
dǎtīng.
(I have something I
would like to ask you
about.)</p> <p>OR Nèijiàn shì, wǒ xiǎng
gēn nín dǎtīng dǎtīng.
(I would like to ask
you about that matter.)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Wǒ xiǎng gēn nín dǎtīng yíjiàn
shì.
(I would like to ask you some-
thing.)</p> <p>Wǒ xiǎng gēn nín dǎtīng dǎtīng
nèijiàn shì.
(I would like to ask you about
that matter.)</p> |
| <p>2. Wǒ yǒu hěn duō shì xiǎng gēn
nín dǎtīng dǎtīng.</p> | <p>Wǒ xiǎng gēn nín dǎtīng hěn duō shì.</p> |
| <p>3. Zhèijiàn shì, wǒ xiǎng gēn nín
dǎtīng dǎtīng.</p> | <p>Wǒ xiǎng gēn nín dǎtīng dǎtīng zhèi-
jiàn shì.</p> |
| <p>4. Tāde shì, wǒ xiǎng gēn nín
dǎtīng dǎtīng.</p> | <p>Wǒ xiǎng gēn nín dǎtīng dǎtīng tāde
shì.</p> |
| <p>5. Wǒ yǒu jǐjiàn shì xiǎng gēn nín
dǎtīng dǎtīng.</p> | <p>Wǒ xiǎng gēn nín dǎtīng jǐjiàn shì.</p> |
| <p>6. Nǐde nèijiàn shì, wǒ xiǎng gēn
nín dǎtīng dǎtīng.</p> | <p>Wǒ xiǎng gēn nín dǎtīng dǎtīng nǐde
nèijiàn shì.</p> |

B. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Tāde míngzi wǒ wàng
le.
(I have forgotten his
given name.)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Tāde míngzi wǒ wàng le, nǐ hái
jìde ma?
(I have forgotten his given
name. Do you remember it?)</p> |
| <p>2. Tāde dìzhǐ wǒ wàngji le.</p> | <p>Tāde dìzhǐ wǒ wàngji le, nǐ hái
jìde ma?</p> |
| <p>3. Tā shénme shíhou lái wǒ wàng
le.</p> | <p>Tā shénme shíhou lái wǒ wàng le, nǐ
hái jìde ma?</p> |
| <p>4. Nèibān fēijiǎ jīdiǎn zhōng dào
wǒ wàngji le.</p> | <p>Nèibān fēijiǎ jīdiǎn zhōng dào wǒ
wàngji le, nǐ hái jìde ma?</p> |

5. Tā shì něinián dào Zhōngguó
qùde wǒ wàng le.

Tā shì něinián dào Zhōngguó qùde
wǒ wàng le, nǐ hái jìde ma?

6. Wǒmen zài nǎli huàn chē wǒ
wàngji le.

Wǒmen zài nǎli huàn chē wǒ wàngji
le, nǐ hái jìde ma?

7. Yínháng jǐdiǎn zhōng guān mén
wǒ wàng le.

Yínháng jǐdiǎn zhōng guān mén wǒ
wàng le, nǐ hái jìde ma?

C. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Tīngshuō tā shì gāng
pàilaide.
(cue) zhèli
(I have heard he was
just sent over.)

You: Tīngshuō tā shì gāng pài dào
zhèli láide.
(I have heard he was just sent
over here.)

2. Tīngshuō tā shì gāng pàiqude.
nǎli

Tīngshuō tā shì gāng pài dào nǎli
qùde.

3. Tīngshuō Lǐ Xiānsheng shì gāng
pàilaide. Táiběi

Tīngshuō Lǐ Xiānsheng shì gāng pài
dào Táiběi láide.

4. Tīngshuō Wáng Xiǎojiě shì gāng
pàiqude. Táinán

Tīngshuō Wáng Xiǎojiě shì gāng pài
dào Táinán qùde.

5. Tīngshuō tā gēge shì gāng pài-
laide. Táizhōng

Tīngshuō tā gēge shì gāng pài dào
Táizhōng láide.

6. Tīngshuō tā shì gāng pàiqude.
Gāoxióng

Tīngshuō tā shì gāng pài dào Gāo-
xióng qùde.

7. Tīngshuō nín shì gāng pàilaide.
zhèli

Tīngshuō nín shì gāng pài dào zhèli
láide.

D. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Tā shì Jiāzhōu Dàxué bìyède.
(cue) yǐjiùsìwúnián
(He graduated from the University of California.)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Tā shì yǐjiùsìwúnián Jiāzhōu Dàxué bìyède.
(In 1945 he graduated from the University of California.)</p> |
| <p>2. Tā shì Táiwān Dàxué bìyède.
yǐjiùwǔliùnián</p> | <p>Tā shì yǐjiùwǔliùnián Táiwān Dàxué bìyède.</p> |
| <p>3. Tā shì Mǎzhōu Dàxué bìyède.
yǐjiùliùqīnián</p> | <p>Tā shì yǐjiùliùqīnián Mǎzhōu Dàxué bìyède.</p> |
| <p>4. Tā shì Dézhōu Dàxué bìyède.
yǐjiùliùèrnián</p> | <p>Tā shì yǐjiùliùèrnián Dézhōu Dàxué bìyède.</p> |
| <p>5. Tā shì Běijīng Dàxué bìyède.
yǐjiùsìqīnián</p> | <p>Tā shì yǐjiùsìqīnián Běijīng Dàxué bìyède.</p> |
| <p>6. Tā shì Dōngběi Dàxué bìyède.
yǐjiùsānlíngnián</p> | <p>Tā shì yǐjiùsānlíngnián Dōngběi Dàxué bìyède.</p> |
| <p>7. Tā shì Nánjīng Dàxué bìyède.
yǐjiùsānqīnián</p> | <p>Tā shì yǐjiùsānqīnián Nánjīng Dàxué bìyède.</p> |

E. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Wǒ kànjiànguo zhèige zì.
(I have seen this character before.)</p> <p>OR Wǒ zhīdao tā shì shéi.
(I know who he is.)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Wǒ kànjiànguo zhèige zì, kěshi wǒ bú rènshi zhèige zì.
(I have seen this character before, but I don't recognize it.)</p> <p>Wǒ zhīdao tā shì shéi, kěshi wǒ bú rènshi tā.
(I know who he is, but I'm not acquainted with him.)</p> |
| <p>2. Wǒ kànjiànguo Zhāng Xiǎojiě.</p> | <p>Wǒ kànjiànguo Zhāng Xiǎojiě, kěshi wǒ bú rènshi Zhāng Xiǎojiě.</p> |
| <p>3. Wǒ qùguo nèige dìfang.</p> | <p>Wǒ qùguo nèige dìfang, kěshi wǒ bú rènshi nèige dìfang.</p> |
| <p>4. Wǒ zhīdao tā shì Lǐ Kēzhǎng.</p> | <p>Wǒ zhīdao tā shì Lǐ Kēzhǎng, kěshi wǒ bú rènshi Lǐ Kēzhǎng.</p> |

- | | |
|--|--|
| 5. Wǒ kànjianguo. | Wǒ kànjianguo, kěshì wǒ bú rènshi. |
| 6. Wǒ zhīdao tā shì Wáng Xiǎojiěde gēge. | Wǒ zhīdao tā shì Wáng Xiǎojiěde gēge, kěshì wǒ bú rènshi ta. |

F. Transformation Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Chābuduō bàngē zhōngtóu jiù dào.
(I'll be there in about half an hour.) | <u>You</u> : Bàngē zhōngtóu zuǒyòu jiù dào.
(I'll be there in about half an hour.) |
| 2. Chābuduō yào yíge zhōngtóu. | Yào yíge zhōngtóu zuǒyòu. |
| 3. Tā zhùle chābuduō sāntiān. | Tā zhùle sāntiān zuǒyòu. |
| 4. Tā chābuduō wúshísuì le. | Tā wúshísuì zuǒyòu le. |
| 5. Nèiběn shū chābuduō yào shíkuài qián. | Nèiběn shū yào shíkuài qián zuǒyòu. |
| 6. Chābuduō yào zǒu sìshíwǔfēn zhōng. | Yào zǒu sìshíwǔfēn zhōng zuǒyòu. |
| 7. Chābuduō sāngē xīngqī. | Sāngē xīngqī zuǒyòu. |

G. Response Drill

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Nǐ xiànzài lái ma?
(<u>cue</u>) mǎshàng
(Are you coming now?) | <u>You</u> : Wǒ mǎshàng lái.
(I'm coming right away.) |
| 2. Tā bādiǎn zhōng lái ma?
chābùduō | Tā chābùduō bādiǎn zhōng lái. |
| 3. Tā shídiǎn zhōng qù ma?
zuǒyòu | Tā shídiǎn zhōng zuǒyòu qù. |
| 4. Nǐmen xiànzài zǒu ma?
mǎshàng | Wǒmen mǎshàng zǒu. |
| 5. Tāmen báihào qù ma? zuǒyòu | Tāmen báihào zuǒyòu qù. |
| 6. Tāmen jiǔdiǎn zhōng lái ma?
chābùduō | Tāmen chābùduō jiǔdiǎn zhōng lái. |
| 7. Nǐ shíhào zài Niǔ Yuē ma?
zuǒyòu | Wǒ shíhào zuǒyòu zài Niǔ Yuē. |

UNIT 8

REFERENCE LIST

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. B: Wài, zhèi shì Lǐbīnsī. | Hello. This is the Protocol Department. |
| A: Wèi, wǒ shì Láidēng Dàshǐ-de mìshū. | Hello. I am Ambassador Leyden's secretary. |
| 2. A: Dàshǐ jiēzhāo nǐmende qǐngtiē le. | The ambassador received your invitation. |
| 3. A: Hěn kěxǐ, yīnwei tā yǒu shì, Bǎyuè jiǔ hào bù néng lái. | Unfortunately, because he has a previous engagement, he cannot come on August 9. |
| A: Qǐng nǐ zhuāngào Qiáo Bùzhǎng. | Please inform Minister Qiáo. |
| A: Hěn bàoqiǎn. | I'm very sorry. |
| 4. B: Hěn yíhàn, Láidēng Dàshǐ bù néng lái. | We very much regret that Ambassador Leyden cannot come. |
| B: Wǒ tì nǐ zhuāngào yíxià. | I will pass on the message for you. |
| 5. A: Mǎ Mínglǐ, wǒmen yǒu jige tóngxué Xīngqīliù jīhuà dào Chángchéng qù wánr. | Mǎ Mínglǐ, a few of us students are planning to go to the Great Wall Saturday for an outing. |
| A: Nǐmen néng bu néng yìqǐ qù? | Can you go with us? |
| 6. B: Zhēn bù qiǎo. | We really couldn't make that. |
| B: Nèitiān wǒmen yǒu shì, méi bànfa qù. | We have a previous engagement that day; we have no way of going. |
| 7. A: Xīwang yǐhòu zài zhǎo jīhuì jùjù ba. | I hope that late we will find an other opportunity to get together. |
| B: Hǎo a. | Okay. |

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY (not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 8. dàjiā | everybody, everyone |
| 9. jiēdào | to receive (alternate form of <u>jiēzhāo</u>) |
| 10. tóngshì | fellow worker, colleague |
| 11. yīnggāi | should, ought to, must |

VOCABULARY

bānfa	method, way
bàoqiǎn	to be sorry
bùzhǎng	minister (of a government organization)
Chángchéng	the Great Wall
dàjiā	everybody, everyone
jiē	to receive (mail, messages, guests, phone calls)
jiēdào	to receive
jù	to assemble
jùyìjù	to get together
kěxǐ	unfortunately, what a pity
Lǐbīnsī	Protocol Department (PRC)
méi bànfa	there's no way out, it can't be helped
mìshū	secretary, executive assistant
qiǎo	to be timely, to be opportune
qǐngtiē (qǐngtiē)	written invitation
tì	substituting for, in place of
tóngshǐ	fellow worker, colleague
tóngxué	classmate
yíhàn	to regret (that something desirable will not happen)
yīnggāi	should, ought to, must
zhuǎngào	to pass on a message, to inform
<u>(introduced on C-2 tape)</u>	
cānjiā	to participate in, to join, to attend
dào xǐ	to congratulate
dìèrtiān	the next day
Jīngjībù	Ministry of Economics
jūnshì yǎnxí	military maneuvers
láodòng mófàn	model worker

nánbù	the southern part (of the island), the south
shàngxiào	colonel
tīngdechūlái	to be able to recognize what some- thing is from the sound
tóngxuéhuì	alumni association (literally, "fellow-student group")
tōngzhī	(written) announcement, notification
xièxiè tāde yāoqǐng	to thank him for his invitation
zhèngzhì xuéxí	political study session
zhǔchí jiéhūn	to preside at a marriage ceremony (i.e., to give the bride away)
zǒng jīnglǐ	general manager (chief executive officer)

(introduced in Communication Game)

dāngāo	cake
qǐsī	cheese

REFERENCE NOTES

1. B: Wài, zhèi shì Lǐbīnsī. Hello. This is the Protocol Department.
A: Wèi, wǒ shì Láidēng Dàshǐde mìshū. Hello. I am Ambassador Leyden's secretary.

Notes on No. 1

Lǐbīnsī, meaning "protocol department," is made up of lǐ, "ceremony"; bīn, "honored guests"; and sī, "department."

Mìshū means "secretary" in two senses: 1) a high-ranking official
2) a clerk-typist.

2. A: Dàshǐ jiēzhào nǐmende qǐngtiē le. The ambassador received your invitation.

Notes on No. 2

The verb jiē, "to receive," may be used for receiving guests, mail, messages, and phone calls.

Jiēzhào (jiēdao), "to receive," is a compound verb of result. The endings -zhào and -dao mean approximately the same thing: "to successfully obtain something" Jiēzhào and jiēdao occur in four ways: with le or méi (describing ACTUAL situations) and with -de- or -bu- (describing POTENTIAL situations)

Wǒ zuótiān qù huǒchēzhàn jiē ta, kěshì méi jiēzhào/jiēdao. Yesterday I went to the train station to get him, but I missed him.

Nǐ zǎo yìdiǎnr qù jiē ta, jiù jiēdezhào/jiēdedao. If you go a little earlier, (then) you can get him.

Míngtiān yàoshì láiwǎnle jiù jiēbuzhào/jiēbudao tāde diànhuà. If I am late tomorrow, (then) I won't (be able to) receive his phone call.

Qǐngtiē refers to a written invitation. The word is also pronounced qǐngtiē.

3. A: Hěn kěxi, yīnwei tā yǒu shì, Unfortunately, because he has a
 Báyue jiǔhào bù néng lái. previous engagement, he cannot
 come on August 9.
- A: Qǐng ni zhuāngào Qiáo Bùzhǎng. Please inform Minister Qiáo.
- A: Hěn bàoqiǎn. I'm very sorry.

Notes on No. 3

Kěxǐ may be used as an exclamation: Zhēn kěxǐ! "That's really too bad!"

Zhuānggào means "to pass along [word of something]." Zhuān literally means "to turn" or "to transmit." Gào means "to tell," as in gàosu.

Bàoqiǎn is an adjectival verb that means "to be sorry," "to feel apologetic" (e.g., for not fulfilling one's social obligations). Literally, bào means "to embrace [a feeling]," "to harbor [a feeling]." Qiǎn means "apologetic feelings," "guilt feelings."

4. B: Hěn yíhàn, Láidēng Dàshǐ bù néng lái.
We very much regret that Ambassador Leyden cannot come.
- B: Wǒ tì ni zhuāngào yíxià.
I will pass on the message for you.

Notes on No. 4

Yihàn is a formal term used to express disappointment or regret that something desirable will not happen.

Ti, "for," "in place of," is a prepositional verb meaning in place of another, or in another's stead.

Jǐntiān wǒ tè nǐ jiāo shū. I will teach for you today. (i.e.,
in your place)

Wǒ tì nǐ qù. I will go for you. (i.e., instead
of you)

To make a sentence containing tì negative, place bù or méi in front of the prepositional verb.

Wǒ bú yào tì nǐ qù mǎi cài. I don't want to go to buy groceries
for you.

Tā méi tì wǒ lái jiǎng huà. He did not come to speak in my place.

Both gěi and tì may be translated as "for." Gěi, having a wider range of usage, would seem to overlap in some instances with tì. The more exact meaning of tì may be used to clarify a situation.

Wǒ gěi nǐ mǎi cài.

I will buy groceries for you.
(WHO PAYS? DID YOU VOLUNTEER ONLY
TO SHOP, OR TO PAY ALSO?)

Wǒ tì nǐ mǎi cài.

I will buy groceries for you.
(CLARIFIED: YOU HAVE VOLUNTEERED ONLY
TO SHOP, NOT TO PAY.)

Yíxià, "a bit," is not translated in No. 4. This word adds to the action in the sentence a casual feeling, similar to the effect of reduplicating a verb. (Notice that this use of yíxià is different from previous examples, where the word meant "for a little while.")

5. A: Mǎ Mínglǐ, wǒmen yǒu jǐge
tóngxué Xīngqīliù jǐhuà
dào Chángchéng qù wǎnr.
A: Nǐmen néng bu néng yìqǐ qù?

Mǎ Mínglǐ, a few of us students are
planning to go to the Great Wall
Saturday for an outing.
Can you go with us?

Notes on No. 5

Tóngxué means "fellow student" or "graduate of the same institution."
"Fellow worker" or "colleague" is tóngshì.

Chángchéng: Cháng means "long," and chéng is an old word for "city wall." The full name of the Great Wall is Wǎnlǐ Chángchéng, literally "10,000 lǐ-long wall."*

Néng, kéyi, and huì compared: All three of these auxiliary verbs--and therefore state verbs--mean "can" to some extent.

The core meaning of néng is "can," "to be able to," "to be capable of." In some cases, néng may also mean "may," "to be permitted," "could be/is possible," and "to know how to."

Wǒde tóu téng, bù néng kàn
shū.

My head aches; I can't read.

Shàng kède shíhou, bù néng
shuō huà.

Talking is not permitted during
class.

Zhǐjiāgē Shíyiyuè jiù néng
xià xuě.

It can snow in November in Chicago.
(POSSIBILITY)

Tā zhēn néng shuō huà.

He really knows how to talk.

The core meaning of kéyi is "can," "may," "to be permitted to." Kéyi may also mean "could be/is possible." The permission implied by kéyi may come

*One lǐ is approximately one third of a mile.

from an outside authority or may be self-imposed.

Nǐ kéyǐ zǒu le.	You may leave.
Cóng zhèige mén jìnqù, kéyǐ ma?	May one go in through this door?
Nàrde fàn kéyǐ chī.	The food there may be eaten. (i.e., it is possible to eat it)
Wǒ bù shūfu, bù kéyǐ yóuyóǒng.	I don't feel good; I can't go swimming. (i.e., the speaker decides that he should not go)

The core meaning of huì is "to know how to," "can." Huì is often used for an activity that was learned, in contrast to néng for activities that "can be done" because of a person's physical condition ("Can she get out of bed yet?" Tā néng bu néng xià chuáng?). The other main use of huì is to indicate possibility. Here it overlaps with both néng and kéyǐ in meaning "could be/is possible."

Nǐde érzi huì zǒu lù le ma?	Can your son walk now? (BABY LEARNING TO WALK)
Nǐ huì shuō Yīngwén ma?	Can you speak English?
Míngtiān huì xià yǔ.	It might/will rain tomorrow.
Tā bú huì bù lái.	It is not possible that he won't come.

6. B: Zhēn bù qiǎo. We really couldn't make that.
 B: Nèitiān wǒmen yǒu shì, méi bànfa qù. We have a previous engagement that day; we have no way of going.

Notes on No. 6

Bù qiǎo literally means "inopportune," "not timely."

Méi bànfa: Bànfa means "method," "way." Within a sentence, méi bànfa is used as "there is no way to...", "there is no way that..." Used independently, méi bànfa means "nothing can be done," "it can't be helped," "there is no way out."

7. A: Xīwang yǐhòu zài zhǎo jīhui jù yìjù ba. I hope that later we will find another opportunity to get together.
B: Hǎo a. Okay.
8. dàjiā everybody, everyone
9. jiēdao to receive (alternate form for jiēzhào)
10. tóngshì fellow worker, colleague
11. yīnggāi should, ought to, must

Notes on Additional Required Vocabulary

Literally, dàjiā means "big family." When dàjiā is the subject of a sentence, dōu is often placed before the verb.

Dàjiā dōu zhīdao tā shì shéi. Everyone knows who he is.

Xièxie dàjiā. Thank you all.

Qǐng dàjiā zuòxiàlái. Would everyone please sit down.

Wǒmen dàjiā yìqǐ qù ba. Let's all go together.

Yīnggāi is an auxiliary verb, which is followed by another verb in a sentence. Only bù is used to make yīnggāi negative.

Bú xiè, zhèi shì wǒmen yīnggāi zuòde shì. Don't thank us. This is something we should be doing.

Zhèijiàn shìqíng hěn yàojǐn, nǐ yīnggāi mǎshàng qù bàn. This is a very important thing; you should (go) take care of it right away.

Yíge dàxué bìyède rén, bù yīnggāi yǒu zhèiyangde xiǎngfa. Someone who has graduated from college shouldn't think this way.

DRILLS

A. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Tā zài Wàijiāobù
Lǐbīnsī gōngzuò.
(cue) wǔlóu
(He works at the
Ministry of Foreign
Affairs [in] the
Protocol Department.)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Tā zài Wàijiāobù Lǐbīnsī gōng-
zuò. Tāde bàngōngshì zài
wǔlóu.
(He works at the Ministry of
Foreign Affairs [in] the
Protocol Department. His
office is on the fifth floor.)</p> |
| <p>2. Tā zài zhèr gōngzuò. qīlóu</p> | <p>Tā zài zhèr gōngzuò. Tāde bàngōngshì
zài qīlóu.</p> |
| <p>3. Tā zài Jiānádà Dàshiguǎn gōng-
zuò. lóushàng</p> | <p>Tā zài Jiānádà Dàshiguǎn gōngzuò.
Tāde bàngōngshì zài lóushàng.</p> |
| <p>4. Tā zài Běijīng gōngzuò.
Guānghuá Lù</p> | <p>Tā zài Běijīng gōngzuò. Tāde
bàngōngshì zài Guānghuá Lù.</p> |
| <p>5. Zhāng Tóngzhì zài Shànghǎi
gōngzuò. Nánjīng Lù</p> | <p>Zhāng Tóngzhì zài Shànghǎi gōngzuò.
Tāde bàngōngshì zài Nánjīng Lù.</p> |
| <p>6. Wáng Nǚshì zài yínháng gōngzuò.
èrlóu</p> | <p>Wáng Nǚshì zài yínháng gōngzuò.
Tāde bàngōngshì zài èrlóu.</p> |
| <p>7. Wèi Shàoxiào zài Wǔguānchù
gōngzuò. sānlóu</p> | <p>Wèi Shàoxiào zài Wǔguānchù gōngzuò.
Tāde bàngōngshì zài sānlóu.</p> |

B. Response Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Dàshǐ jiēzhào qǐngtiě
le ma?
(cue) not yet
(Has the ambassador
received the invita-
tion yet?)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Dàshǐ hái méi jiēzhào qǐngtiě.
(The ambassador has not received
the invitation yet.)</p> |
| <p>2. Tāmen dōu jiēzhào qǐngtiě le
ma? not all</p> | <p>Tāmen méi dōu jiēzhào qǐngtiě.</p> |
| <p>3. Nǐmen jiēzhào Bùzhāngde qǐngtiě
le ma? yes</p> | <p>Wǒmen jiēzhào Bùzhāngde qǐngtiě le.</p> |
| <p>4. Tāmen jiēzhào Dàshiguǎnde qǐng-
tiě le ma? already</p> | <p>Tāmen yǐjīng jiēzhào Dàshiguǎnde
qǐngtiě le.</p> |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 5. Nǐmen jiēzhào Dàshiguǎnde qǐngtiē le ma? not yet | Wǒmen hái méi jiēzhào Dàshiguǎnde qǐngtiē. |
| 6. Tā jiēzhào qǐngtiē le ma? no | Tā méi jiēzhào qǐngtiē. |
| 7. Nǐ jiēzhào Wǔguānchùde qǐngtiē le ma? yes | Wǒ jiēzhào Wǔguānchùde qǐngtiē le. |

C. Expansion Drill

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| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Tā bù néng lái.
(cue) kěxǐ
(He cannot come.) | <u>You</u> : Hěn kěxǐ, tā bù néng lái.
(Unfortunately, he cannot come.) |
| 2. Tā xué Zhōngguó huà xuéde bù hěn hǎo. kěxǐ | Hěn kěxǐ, tā xué Zhōngguó huà xuéde bù hěn hǎo. |
| 3. Tā méi lái. yíhàn | Hěn yíhàn, tā méi lái. |
| 4. Tāmen bù néng dōu lái. bàojiàn | Hěn bàojiàn, tāmen bù néng dōu lái. |
| 5. Tāmen dōu bù lái. kěxǐ | Hěn kěxǐ, tāmen dōu bù lái. |
| 6. Tāmen dōu bù néng qù. bàojiàn | Hěn bàojiàn, tāmen dōu bù néng qù. |
| 7. Tā hái méi qù. yíhàn | Hěn yíhàn, tā hái méi qù. |

D. Expansion Drill

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|--|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Qǐng nǐ zhuāngào Zhāng Bùzhǎng.
(Please inform Minister Zhāng.) | <u>You</u> : Qǐng nǐ tī wǒ zhuāngào Zhāng Bùzhǎng.
(Please inform Minister Zhāng for me.) |
| 2. Wǒ zhuāngào Zhāng Bùzhǎng le. nǐ | Wǒ tī nǐ zhuāngào Zhāng Bùzhǎng le. |
| 3. Tā hái méi zhuāngào Lǐ Kēzhǎng. nǐ | Tā hái méi tī nǐ zhuāngào Lǐ Kēzhǎng. |
| 4. Tā bù néng zhuāngào Lǐ Kēzhǎng. wǒ | Tā bù néng tī wǒ zhuāngào Lǐ Kēzhǎng. |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 5. Wǒ yǐjīng zhuǎngào dàshǐ le.
nǐ | Wǒ yǐjīng tì nǐ zhuǎngào dàshǐ le. |
| 6. Wǒ míngtiān jiù zhuǎngào dàshǐ.
nǐ | Wǒ míngtiān jiù tì nǐ zhuǎngào dàshǐ. |
| 7. Tā shì zuótiān zhuǎngào dàshǐde.
nǐ | Tā shì zuótiān tì nǐ zhuǎngào dàshǐde. |

E. Transformation Drill

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|---|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Tāmen míngtiān lái.
(<u>cue</u>) together
(They are coming tomorrow.) | <u>You</u> : Tāmen míngtiān yìqǐ lái ma?
(Are they coming together tomorrow?) |
| OR Tāmen zuótiān lái le.
(<u>cue</u>) together
(They came yesterday.) | Tāmen zuótiān shì yìqǐ lái de ma?
(Did they come together yesterday?) |
| 2. Tā míngtiān zǒu. alone | Tā míngtiān yíge rén zǒu ma? |
| 3. Tā zuótiān zǒu le. alone | Tā zuótiān shì yíge rén zǒu de ma? |
| 4. Wáng Tóngzhì míngtiān qù Nánjīng. by train | Wáng Tóngzhì míngtiān zuò huǒchē qù Nánjīng ma? |
| 5. Wáng Tóngzhì Xīngqīyī qù Shànghǎi le. by plane | Wáng Tóngzhì Xīngqīyī shì zuò fēijī qù Shànghǎi de ma? |
| 6. Tā qù le. alone | Tā shì yíge rén qù de ma? |

F. Substitution Drill

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|--|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Nèitiān wǒmen yǒu shì,
bù néng qù.
(<u>cue</u>) no way of going
(That day we have a
previous engagement;
we cannot go.) | <u>You</u> : Nèitiān wǒmen yǒu shì, méi
bānfa qù.
(That day we have a previous
engagement; we have no way
of going.) |
| 2. Nèitiān wǒmen yǒu shì, méi
bānfa qù. cannot go
together | Nèitiān wǒmen yǒu shì, bù néng yìqǐ
qù. |
| 3. Nèitiān wǒmen yǒu shì, bù néng
yìqǐ qù. not all of us
can go | Nèitiān wǒmen yǒu shì, bù néng dōu
qù. |
| 4. Nèitiān wǒmen yǒu shì, bù néng
dōu qù. none of us can go | Nèitiān wǒmen yǒu shì, dōu bù néng
qù. |
| 5. Nèitiān wǒmen yǒu shì, dōu bù
néng qù. did not go | Nèitiān wǒmen yǒu shì, méi qù. |
| 6. Nèitiān wǒmen yǒu shì, méi qù.
not all of us went | Nèitiān wǒmen yǒu shì, méi dōu qù. |
| 7. Nèitiān wǒmen yǒu shì, méi dōu
qù. | |